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☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

From Peterson's Magazine.

YEARS AGO.

We together played in childhood,
We together roamed the wildwood,
Gathered flowers and gathered shells,
By the lake, and by the dells,
As we wandered to and fro,
Years ago.

And we lay beneath the willow,
With a green moss for a pillow,
While the long twigs bent above us,
Like the hearts of those who love us,
Dreaming dreams that none might know,
Years ago.

As we sought with eager fingers,
Where the fragrant violet lingers,
Fancies beautiful and fairy,
But alas! so very airy,
In our hearts did burn and glow,
Years ago.

As we plucked the scented flowers,
In those sunny, childish hours,
As we twined the graceful wreath,
We, with quick'ning coming breath,
Told our visions high and low,
Years ago.

Now beneath the turf thou'rt lying,
And the flowers are o'er thee dying.
Leaves are showering o'er thee fast,
Like my memories of the past,
When you and I roamed to and fro,
Years ago.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.—A letter written at the falls of Niagara says:

For fifteen years I have been an annual visitor here, and Niagara has never before impressed me with so much sublimity. I attribute it to a greater quantity of water at present than upon any former occasion. The Cataract itself does not present any marked change of features, but the "Rapids" and the "Whirlpool" are more grand and impetuous than the "oldest inhabitant" can recollect. It is stated, upon reliable authority, that the surface of Lake Erie is from five to six feet higher now than before for thirty years. Much land is inundated upon the southern shore of said lake, and the farmers along shore are loud in their complaints against the public works at Black Rock, which they allege dam up the Niagara River so as to cause the rise in the lake.

PRICE OF LAND WARRANTS.—The demand for land warrants is steadily increasing, in consequence, it is said of an act passed at the late session of Congress, authorizing land warrants issued under the act of 1855, to be received in half payment for the land on the railroad lines held at $2,50 per acre, heretofore payable cash in gold. This is an important law, and has advanced the new warrants to the same value as those under the acts previous to 1855. Advices from the land offices at Council Bluffs and from Kansas, state that the government receives little money for its lands, land warrants being almost the only medium of payment. The prices of warrants at the land offices, rule at about $2 per acre for the 80s and 160s, and ninety-five cents for the 320s.

☞ WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., of New York city, has determined to build three magnificent steamships, so constructed that they can be used for commercial or naval purposes. The object that Mr. Astor has in view is to give work to several thousand suffering mechanics and laborers at present out of employment. When the vessels are completed, he will offer them for sale to the United States Government, and in case it should decline, to the European powers. Any surplus that may remain after payment of the cost of construction, and a reasonable interest, Mr. Astor intends to divide among the workmen. The cost will be about $3,000,000!

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. QUITMAN, of the U. S. Army, died at his residence, near Natchez, on the 17th inst., aged 58 The deceased was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., where his father was the pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church. In early life he emigrated to the South, and became a Mississippi planter. His brilliant services on the field in the Mexican war, under the appointment of President Polk as Major General, are well known to the whole country. In 1857, he was elected a member of Congress, and last fall, re-elected without opposition.

☞ THERE are many improvements to be made at Mount Vernon, and among them, are the restoration of an old church on the premises, built by Washington, which has long gone to decay, and the building of a mausoleum, to cost from $25,000 to $30,000. We hope the efforts of these noble ladies will be crowned with success, and that they may accomplish all their undertakings. Every lover of his country cannot but be proud of these ladies for rescuing the "Mecca of America" from the ruin and decay fast settling upon it.

CURE FOR BURNS.—The *Gazette Medicale* of France, says that, by an accident, charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed. as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

Terrible Earthquake in Mexico.

FIFTY LIVES LOST—DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $6,000,000.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 20, '58.

I had mailed my last letter to you but fifteen minutes before; and was on my way back to my hotel, when suddenly the earth rocked beneath my fee; I was precipitated against the wall of a house; the house commenced to crack and roll about like empty bottles in water; the streets were rapidly filled with young and old—some in full dress, some in no dress—all making the most frightful ado; some laying flat on their bellies, but most on their knees, calling on all the saints in the Mexican calendar to save them, their wives or husbands, their children, &c.; horses, dogs, and even the mules and the stupid asses in the streets stood stock still, quivering in every part.—A second or more gave me an idea of what was transpiring, and recollecting the exclamation of a *cargador* a few seconds before, that there was an earthquake, I recovered myself as I was going headlong in the street on the rebound and betaking myself to a doorway took out my watch and commenced making notes of time and events As I laid hold of one side of the door—which was the San Francisco, near the corner of Vergan—the houses in the street appeared to me to be rocked about as if they were made of cork, and at the time were floating on a stormy water. Windows cracked; parlor lamps were hurled through portals into the streets; altogether there appeared to me but little chance of getting through the trouble with the whole body and bones so I made my way as best I could over the heaving pavement of the corner of the street—moved thither by the general instinct exhibited by all living creatures. A crowd of leperos, donkeys, horses, some ladies and a few gentlemen, soon formed my companions. When I arrived at the corner I was the only person standing—all the rest were on their knees or bellies; but a few seconds brought several who also kept an upright position—most of them for bravado. At the corner I could see the National Theatre, the Hotel Iturbide, the Progresso, the Academy at the corner, and several other large buildings. They were all heaving to and fro in the most alarming manner For my own part I could not conceive how they were able to resist one of the shocks, so violent were they and so heaving. But fortunately, no house in the range of my vision came down. The shocks lasted for nearly three minutes, although all the heavy swells passed within the space of two minutes.

The first shock was light and unperceived by me, although noticed by a *cargador* whom I was passing at the moment, who was seated on a corner stone. I had time to cross the street after the first shock, and had gone some twenty feet when the statement of the *cargador* turned out true.—After the heavy shocks there were several lighter ones, which were very annoying to foot passengers. The earth was contracting into its place, and gave several disagreeable twinges and jerks.

The first shock came from the south-southeast, and was followed by three from the same direction, when the motion suddenly turned to east and west, and gave us four heavy surges, which was followed by others of less strength.

The whole affair created the most intense excitement throughout this city, which admitted no abatement for three or four days. The previous gossip, which had existed regarding the forced loans, banishments, &c., suddenly was hushed, and all were absorbed in learning the truth of the calamity which had passed. For the first night and day the populace flocked to the squares and principal openings of the city. The first night the Alameda and Grand Plaza were filled with thousands of people who kept watch, for sleep they could not, on account of a drizzling rain. A general impression prevailed that there would be a repetition within thirty-four hours after the visitation Fortunately this did not come.

The circuit of this earthquake is not yet exactly known, but already it is known to have extended over an area of six hundred miles. It is also impossible as yet to ascertain where the shocks come from. Some incline to the belief that they originated in the volcano of Jorulia, in Michoacan, on account of the almost [illegible] of the town of Patzcuaro; others think the shocks were caused by some internal movement on the Pacific coast, near Acapulco, as the village of Chilpancingo has suffered severely, sixty houses having been thrown down.

Carriages have been permitted to pass in several streets since the 21st, but many are still closed, and the houses in those streets are undergoing repairs.

Novel Shooting.

The Louisville Journal says:

Captain John Travis is determined to keep the people here astonished with the use of the pistol. Having abandoned his idea of shooting oranges from a living boy's head he has resolved upon showing his skill in a manner no less wonderful, if not so dangerous. He has made up a shooting match with J. J. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, upon the following terms: Breckenridge is to shoot his rifle at a distance of two hundred yards, off-hand, at a target, twenty shots. Travis is to shoot the pistol made by Morgan James (a beautiful pistol, which we have heretofore described) a distance of a hundred yards, with a rest, the same number of shots. The bullet holes in the target are then to be measured from the center with a string, to determine the winner. The shots will be made at the Oakland Race-course, near this city, on the first of October next.

☞ A correspondent of a N. York paper writes that while traveling at the South, he attended a negro meeting, where the sable preacher offered an earnest prayer for de white element in our population.'

"KIVER UP, STRANGER."

There is a spot, in the South-Western part of this State, known as the "Fiery Fork of Honey Run"—a delicious locality, no doubt, as the run of "honey!" is, of course, accompanied by a corresponding flow of "milk," a mixture of milk and honey, or at any rate, honey and "peach" is the evidence of sublunary contentment, every place where they have preaching!

"Honey Run' is further christianized by the presence of an extremely hospitable family, whose mansion, comprising one apartment—neither more nor less—is renowned for being never shut against the traveler, and so our friend found it during the chill morning air at the expense of a rheumatism in his shoulder—its numerous unaffected cracks and spaces clearly showing that dropping the latch was a useless formality. The venerable host and hostess, in their own apartment, usually enjoy the society of two sons, four daughters, sundry dogs and 'niggers,' and as many lodgers as may deem it prudent to risk the somewhat equivocal allotment of sleeping partners.—On the night in question, our friend, after a hearty supper of ham and eggs, and a canvass of the Fiery Forkers—the old lady having pointed out his bed—felt very weary, and only looked for an opportunity to 'turn in,' though the musquitoes were trumpeting all sorts of wrath, and no net appeared to bar them. The dogs flung themselves along the floor, or again rose, restlessly, and sought the door step, the 'niggers' stuck their feet into the wet warm ashes; the old man stripped, unscrupulously, and sought his share of the one collapsed looking pillow, and the sons cavalierly followed his example, leaving the old woman, 'gals,' and 'stranger,' to settle any question of delicacy that might arise.

The candidate yawned, looked at his bed, went to the door, looked at the daughters; finally in downright recklessness, seated himself upon the 'doway,' and pulled off his coat. Well, he pulled off his coat, and then yawned, and then whistled, and then he called the old lady's attention to the fact that it would never do to sleep in his muddy trousers; and. then he undid his vest, and then he whistled again, and then suddenly, an idea of her lodger's possible embarrassment seemed to flash upon the old woman, and she cried:

'Gals, jest turn your backs round till the stranger gits into bed.'

The backs were turned, and the stranger did get into bed in 'less than no time,' when the hostess again spoke:

'Reckon, stranger, as you aint used to us, you'd better kiver up till the gals undress, hadn't you?'

By this time our friend's sleepy fit was over, and, though he did 'kiver up' as desired, somehow or other the old counterpane was equally kind in hiding his blushes, and favoring his sly glances. The nymphs soon stowded away, for there were neither bustles to unhitch nor corsets to unlace, when their mamma, evidently anxious not to smother her guest, considerably relieved him. 'You can unkiver now, stranger; I'm married folks, and you aint afeard of me, I reckon!'

The stranger happened to be 'married folks' himself; he unkivered and turned his back with true connubial indifference, as far as the ancient lady was concerned; but, with regard to the 'gals' he declared that his half raised curiosity inspired the most tormenting dreams of mermaids that ever he experienced.

MT. WASHINGTON.—The editor of the Boston Atlas, writing from Mount Washington in New Hampshire says:

"Of the view from Mt. Washington it would be easy to write profusely and enthusiastically, but it has been so often described and descanted upon that I shall not do it. Suffice to say that it is full of grandeur, greatness and granite, like all prospects from mountain heights; it is inspiring and richly repays the tourist for all the toil of the ascent.

I was struck with the contrast between this and the views I have enjoyed from Mansfield, Camel's Hump, and Sterling, peaks of the Green Mountains. The view from either of the latter is far more beautiful and varied than from Mt. Washington, but not so full of grandeur; from the latter the multitude of the mountains, for hundreds of miles around, are grouped together, affording a prospect which for sublimity cannot be equalled that the Atlantic, far distant may be descried when the air is free from mist or smoke; but from the Green Mountains you have a panorama of mountains, lakes, rivers and villages, with the whole expanse of the beautiful Champlain. I was not aware before that the contrast between two mountain prospects, where nearly the same features are included, could be so great, but the reader can try both, as indeed he should, and then decide. Let every body, who can, go stand—once at least in his life time—on Washington's sky-piercing summit, bathe his brow in its coronet of clouds and he will say, "It is good for me to be here."

FAT SALARIES.—Henry Ward Beecher, says a New York paper, has a yearly salary of $5,000 and a parsonage rent free, and that with his literary earnings, his income is $12,000. E. H. Chapin has $5,000 per annum and makes as much more by lecturing. Dr. Bethune has $2,500, but is the possesser of a fortune outside of his professional earnings. Dr. Adams, says our authority, has $5,000 a year and a rich wife Dr. Hawks has $9,000 a year and a house. Dr. Taylor of Grace church, has $10,000 and the fine parsonage adjacent to the church. Rev Messrs. Tyng, Bellows, Osgood, Cheever, and other leading clergymen, receive from $3,000 to $6,000 per annum.

☞ A cotemporary, noticing the appointment of a friend as postmaster, says: 'If he attends to the mails as well as he does to the females, he will make a very attentive and efficient officer.'

SUN STROKE—A TOUCHING CASE.

A case occurred yesterday afternoon, on West Sixth street so touching in its details that we must relate it in full.

A little boy between twelve and fifteen years of age, a member of a poor family, had been out in search of employment.—He found none, but way off in a part of the city distant from his home, he came across a number of workmen demolishing a house. As he could obtain no employment and take no money home, the thought struck him that he might gather fuel from the ruins, and take a load of it home to save expenditure from the scanty family treasury. He gathered a heavy load of shingles, and securing them in a bundle, threw them across his back and started homewards. The load was heavy, the weather was hot, but he persevered.

While passing along Sixth street, he was overcome by the heat, and fell prostrate on the side walk. A crowd hastily gathered around him, some [illegible] to do this, and some that and all doing nothing. No, not all. There was one, an elderly gentleman, a kind hearted old bach, noted alike for his charities and popular verse, who silently proceeded to the relief of the lad. Getting down upon the pavement he laid the boy's head in his lap, poured cold water slowly over his forehead, and bathed the limbs. He continued this process until signs of returning life were exhibited in deep moans. The Samaritan, still holding the boy's head on his lap, bathed the forehead and fanned the tortured features. Gradually the boy's eyes resumed their natural appearance, and he became conscious.

"Get a little brandy," said the Samaritan—"All he wants now is a little stimulant."

The liquor was procured, and the glass put to the lips of the poor boy. He gently pushed it aside.

'No, no,' said he, 'I can't drink brandy. My mother would be angry with me if I did it!'

'But you must take it, my lad,' replied the elderly gentleman. 'It will give you strength.

'I can't,' was his reply. "It ruined my father!"

His earnestness was touching. He resisted all persuasion to touch the liquor, but finally a small quantity, it being deemed essential, was forced down his throat. He soon revived sufficiently to go home in an express wagon.—*Cin. Times.*

Interesting Statistics.

Among other interesting facts of De Bow's statistical view of the United States, we may mention that the foreign vote of the country is one-twelfth of the whole; that the State of New York has about one-eighth of the population of the Union; that there is one house to every six persons in the country; that the number of persons who live east of the Mississippi is twelve times greater than those who live west thereof; the distance between New York and New Orleans is more than that between London and Constantinople, or Paris and St. Petersburg; over two-fifths of the National Territory is drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries; of the 1,597 political newspapers published in the United States in 1850, 855 were Whig and 742 were Democratic. There are four hundred thousand Indians in our territory; at the close of the Revolution, there were but thirty-six thousand in the old thirteen States, according to an estimate of General Knox; direct and indirect tax paid by each person in the country $4 24; number of real estate owners 1,500,000, or one in about 3.19 of the free males over twenty-one years of age; number of Federal office-holders (exclusive of army and navy) 35,456, a nine-fold increase since in 1800, the population having increased about five-fold; one-fourth part of the people reside in villages, towns and cities; the number of people to a dwelling in New York city averages more than 13, in Boston nearly 9, in New Orleans 9½, in Richmond about 5.

THE RAREY (HORSE-TAMING) FAMILY.—The "Rarey Family" consists of four brothers, who have been raised from boyhood in Groveport, Ohio. Their father was of German descent, a farmer and raiser of [illegible] and they were brought up [illegible] pursuit more or less to the present [illegible] They are all, however, in possession of the art of 'horse-taming.' The oldest is William H., who made the first discovery of the principles of the nature of the horse that led to the perfection of the system that is now astonishing the world. The second is Charles W., who is now teaching the system in the western part of Ohio. The third is Frederick, who now lives on his farm about two miles from Groveport. The fourth and youngest is John S. who together with his oldest brother William H. has devoted his life to the study of the horse, is now teaching the nobility of Europe the results of his experience.

INDIAN BEAUTIES OF KANSAS.—Quindaro is on Wyandotte Indian lands, and there are Indian beauties around here in every direction. The names of some of them are peculiar. Among them I met Polly Big-foot, Mary Mud-cake, Susan Johnny-cake, Polly Between-the-logs, and Sally Spitfire. The Wyandotte Belle lives two miles below here—a bright-eyed, round-faced, chubby-cheeked girl of some twenty-two years, but afflicted with that black sickness so common to white girls—melancholy. I imagined at first that her sombre mood proceeded from a consciousness that her Indian blood excluded her from white society, but found it only an unrequited love. Indian girls here of any ambition will not marry Indians, for most of the tribe have become drunken and worthless. They therefore turn their eyes to white alliances, and to be disappointed in a white love is doubly painful.—*Cor. of the Cin. Gaz.*

TRIP LIGHTLY.

Trip lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong,
We only make grief double,
By dwelling on it long
Why clasp woe's hand so tightly?
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
Why not to joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow—
Though this day may be dark,
The sun may shine to-morrow;
And gladly sing the lark;
Fair hope has not departed,
Though roses may have fled;
Then never be down hearted,
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,
Stand not to roll at doom,
We've pearls to string of gladness,
On this side of the tomb.
While stars are nightly shining,
And heaven is overhead,
Encourage not repining,
But look for joy instead.

A Spread Eagle Toast.

At Prentiss Centre, Missouri, on the 5th the following was the second regular sentiment:

Our Nation—Begotten amidst the storms of the sixteenth century, its infantile movements were dim and indistinctly seen on board the May Flower, on the rock of Plymouth, at Jamestown, on the plains of Monongahela, and on the heights of Abraham; the "capricious squalls" of its infancy were heard in the tea party of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, on the plains of Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill; in his boyhood he ran barefooted and bareheaded over the fields of Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and Yorktown, whipping his mother and turning her out of doors; in his youth he strode over the prairies of the boundless West, and called them his own, paid tribute to the despots of Barbary in powder and ball, spit in his father's face from behind cotton bales at New Orleans, whipped the mistress of the ocean, revelled in the halls of Montezuma, straddled the Rocky Mountains, and with one foot upon golden sand, and the other upon codfish and lumber, defied the world; in his manhood, clothed in purple and fine linen, he rides over a continent in cushioned cars, rides over the ocean in palace steamers, sends his thoughts on wings of lightning to the world around, thunders at the door of the Celestial Empire, and at the portals of distant Japan, slaps his poor old decrepid father in the face, and tells him to be careful how he pecks into any of his pickaroons, and threatens to make a sheep pasture of all the lands that join him. What he will do in old age, God only knows.—May he live ten thousand years, "and his shadow never be less."

Noble Sentiments.

Judge Smyser, of the Bucks and Montgomery district, in a recent elaborate and able opinion, refusing to remove a board of School Directors for having built a large and commodious school house, in place of a dilapidated and worthless affair, gave expression to the following just and most truthful sentiments. They are words of judicial wisdom that should be copied by the press throughout the State:

"The Common School system may now be regarded as permanently established in Pennsylvania. It has become part of the settled policy of the State. It has, therefore, become alike the interest and duty of all, opponents as well as friends, to withdraw any further opposition to it, and to unite and co-operate in endeavors to improve and perfect it. To this end, good, convenient and suitable school-houses are indispensable; and they should be arranged on a scale of permanency corresponding to the system itself. The day for mere temporary shifts and devices, such as men were content with whilst it was uncertain whether the system would not be abandoned, has gone by—and true wisdom and sound economy now call for a different management."

[illegible] States.—Since the original States have been added to the Union.—Their names and order of their admission have been as follows:

Vermont	1791	Missouri	1821
Kentucky	1792	Michigan	1836
Tennessee	1796	Arkansas	1836
Ohio	1802	Iowa	1845
Louisiana	1811	Florida	1845
Indiana	1816	Texas	1846
Mississippi	1817	Wisconsin	1848
Illinois	1818	California	1850
Alabama	1819	Minnesota	1858
Maine	1820		

PULLING TEETH IN OLD TIMES.—The primitive method of abstracting teeth in Scranton is thus described by a correspondent of the N. Y. Express:

"One end of a firm hemp string was fastened upon the aching member, while the other, securely tied around a bullet purposely notched; was put in the barrel of a flint-lock musket, loaded with an extra charge of powder. When all was ready, the desperate operator caught hold of the gun and 'let drive.' Out flew the tooth and away bounded the musket several feet. This mode of extracting teeth became the chosen and only method practiced in this region for many years."

☞ A lady asked Dr. Statts if he did not think the small bonnets the ladies wore had a tendency to produce congestion of the brain? 'Oh, no,' replied the doctor, 'ladies who have brains don't wear them.'

WIFE WANTED.

From the Cass County Republican.

A native masculine, on the sunny side of thirty, who has never committed matrimony—got up on the original plan—between five and seven feet high—who was never called handsome except in jest—with a heart of flesh capable of receiving an impression—hand neither larger nor harder than a brick—accustomed to daily labor—free from debt—minus all kinds of change and territory—possessed of a slight knowledge of human nature and things in general—great lover of music—constant reader of Godey, but not of the ledger—of good habits—whose greatest failing is an excess of modesty—would form a partnership with some [illegible] opposite sex, providing she can come up to the following scratch:

1st. She must not be a gossiper, spiritualist, believer in the doctrine of woman's rights, nor member of more than four political or secret societies.

2d. Her form must not be like an angel's, but full and in good shape. Hair natural, but neither red, sandy, nor inclined to curl. Eyes not like a dove—neither black nor white—but to look straight and not squint. Waist not too small nor larger than a tub. Feet of reasonable dimensions—free from blemishes and neatly dressed.

3d. Her teeth, voice, judgement and constitution must be sound or in good repair.

4th. She must not be above feeding the pigs, and attending to matters during her husband's absence; of being seen with him when poorly dressed, or patching his breeches in case of actual necessity.

5th. She must fully understand the difference between looking over and overlooking, (shirts and other traps,) and between tweedle dee and tweedle dum.

6th. She must be strong and healthy, able to carry a large luncheon (and a small jug) some distance, and in case of sudden indisposition will be expected to help her lord home and put him to bed. Also not to be easily frightened at strange noises or jump very high at the sight of toads, frogs, and other insects.

7th. She must be willing to stay at home one whole day in the week, and on others get breakfast before leaving—cold dinners to be 'set up' on washing days only.

8th. She must on all occasions let her husband's hair, whiskers, razor and boot jack alone, and suffer him to have the safe key in his trousers pocket.

9th. She must be satisfied with nine-tenths of the entire profits for 'pin money,' and limit her amount of dress, jewelry, dimity and size of crinoline accordingly.

Last Scratch—She must have a whole soul, a heart not petrified but shining through every feature, ready to speak kindly to the downcast and broken hearted, or to burst forth in sympathy with affliction or poor relations.

Any young lady favorably disposed, possessing the above qualifications, who can cheerfully submit to these regulations, with sufficient cash in hand to supply her extra wants for three days, can address, TR. HISRAW.

Care of the gentlemanly editor of this paper, or to Bachelor's Hall, Dowagiac, Mich.

Legal Decision—Life Insurance.

Judge Yerger, of Vicksburg, Miss., in the case of Miles & Adams vs. Martha E. Jackson et al., decided that a policy of life insurance is not subject to attachment either in law or equity, to satisfy the claims of creditors.

In this case C. A. Jackson assigned his policy of $5,000 to the defendants and the next day died insolvent. Among other questions, the validity of the transfer was brought before the court, and decided affirmatively. The following is the language of the court on this point: "It is futher more well settled that where a debt of service, or compensation of any kind is not due, and where the party to whom the same is payable, by his own act, or omission to perform some act, may defeat it, it is not liable in law or equity to be subject to the claims of creditors; as where a party's compensation depends on his performing certain [illegible] by refusing or omitting failed or refused to pay his annual premium, or payments, the policy is defeated, and no creditor has a right to make such payment to uphold the policy, and secure it as a means of paying his debt, unless such right is inserted in the policy itself. In this view of the law, this court would have no jurisdiction to grant the relief prayed for by the complainants."

CAN A MAN BE HIS OWN GRANDFATHER?—The Query answered in the affirmative: "There was a widow and her daughter-in-law, and a man and his son. The widow married his son, and the daughter the old man; the widow was therefore mother to her husband's father, consequently grandmother to her husband. They had a son to whom she was great-grandmother; now as the son of a grandmother must be either a grandfather or great uncle, this boy was therefore his own grandfather. N. B. This was actually the case with a boy at school at Norwich.

WILD PIGEONS.—The Western States are literally swarming with wild pigeons making sad havoc among the grain. One man in Marion county, Ohio, lost sixteen acres, another eighteen, another ten, and so on. They cannot be driven away, for when fired at, they only rise to light again within a few rods. Hundreds and thousands have been slaughtered within a few days by the citizens, but the numbers do not seem to diminish in the least.

DESCRIPTION of GREAT SALT LAKE.

The annexed is a fair description of this remarkable lake, and is altogether the best we have ever seen. The writer becomes exceedingly poetical ot the close: But we fear the sentiment is manufactured, and not spontaneous or heartfelt:

"The lake is on the west side of the valley, eighty miles long, forty miles wide, without sink or outlet. The deepest water is forty-one feet interspersed with islands, mostly at the north end, two at the south end one twenty miles long the other fifteen; on the east, island, brother Parr keeps a herd of some cattle, a fine ranche, plenty of water, plenty of wood. The best island, (Stanbury's) has very little wood and fresh water, but fine grass; cattle summer and winter on these islands, making the sweetest beef I ever saw. I have boiled salt at the south end of the lake. [illegible] of Kanosh [illegible] miles north, bordering on the Lake, any amount of coppers and alum. Three years ago (54) three pails of water made one of salt. The lake has risen seven feet in five years! It now takes nearly five pails of water to make one of salt; so that not much salt makes on the beach now. Four years ago I loaded a wagon in two hours with as handsome coarse salt as you ever saw, and as good quality. The water is impregnated with glauber salts, lime, copperas, alum, muriatic acid, &c. The salt springs issue from the foot of the mountains. There is not a pure fresh water spring on the south end. The spring which we use from is too much flavored to suit strangers. It is a wild romantic place, but I love it, it is my home, we were driven from our homes by a band of ruffians, that would give us no rest day or night. Here we can sleep amid the dashing of waves, the howl of the wolf, and the grizzely bear, and the yell of the savage.

Squabble in an Indiana Bank—A "Run."

The New Albany *Tribune* has the following in regard to some banking transactions in that city. It says: "For some time past there has been considerable excitement in financial circles in regard to runs upon the Branch Bank in this city. The history of the matter is about as follows: At the last term of the Circuit Court, suit was brought by the bank against certain parties upon a protested acceptance for one thousand six hundred dollars, and against John Briggs as endorser. When the case was called, the Bank proposed to dismiss it so far as first parties were concerned, and take a judgment against Mr. Briggs. A judgment was not given. Mr. Briggs became incensed at the bank, and soon after presented one thousand dollars of its notes, which were redeemed in five cent pieces. This still further incensed Mr. Briggs, and he has continued to run upon the bank. Mr Mann, the Cashier, counted out one thousand six hundred dollars of the notes and presented the acceptance in payment. Mr. Briggs demanded his notes or the gold, and after some hot words the notes were returned.

On Thursday William Lockwood presented one hundred dollars of the notes of the Bank. He was offered silver for them which he refused. Yesterday Alex. Dowling, a Notary Public, presented the same notes and demanded the gold. Mr. Mann counted out ninety dollars in silver and ten in gold. Mr. D. examined the silver and finding that it had been coined since 1853, and was consequently not pure silver, refused it and demanded his notes again. Mr. Mann refused to give them up or to redeem them in gold. Mr. D. being thus placed in a bad dilemma, proceeded to the office of Mr. John S Davis to consult him. Mr. Davis returned to the Bank with Mr. Dowling and asked Mr. Mann to give up the notes or redeem them in gold. He refused to do either. Messrs. Davis and Dowling then proceeded behind the counter, when Dowling and Mann both seized the package of notes, and Davis seized Mann's wrist and wrenched them from him. In the scuffle a ten dollar bill was dropped and a five dollar bill torn in two. Mr. Mann then ordered the parties out of the Bank.

REAL ESTATE IN BOSTON.—The hard times are beginning to tell upon some classes of real estate in the city. Stores and houses of certain sizes continue to let well, and to bring good prices; but the number of houses for sale or to rent is large, and is daily becoming larger. When leases have terminated, rents have fallen, south part or the city, many [illegible] be purchased at less than cost. In some instances a profit is obtained by the builder, through the advance in the price of land; but speaking generally, many houses are to be had for considerably less than the land, materials and labor would cost to day.

THE CONDITION OF THE THAMES.—Such is the poisoned and filthy state of the Thames, at London, that the fish are sickened, and become so helpless that they can be taken out with the hands. On being placed in pure water they revive. An officer of health writes to the Times that the aspect and odor of an open sewer is not so offensive or unhealthy as the Thames for the reason that there is a constant agitation and whipping up of its filthy contents by steamboats. He proposes that the traffic between the bridges by steamboats be stopped entirely, and their proprietors compensated.

☞ A conscientious person affirms that he once in his life beheld people "minding their own business." This remarkable occurrence happened at sea, the passengers being too sick to attend to each others concerns.

☞ "Homestead exemption," exclaimed Mrs. Partington, throwing down the paper, "its come to a pretty pass indeed, that men are going to exempt themselves from home just when they please, without any proviso for cold nights."

BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

We give below a few extracts from an able speech by Hon. JOHN COVODE, of the Westmoreland District, a few days before the adjournment of Congress:

This Administration found some twenty millions in the Treasury; it has been in power a little more than a year, and what is the condition of the Treasury now?—Bankrupt. And, although we have been digging gold at the rate of more than four and a half millions a month, still the government has been obliged to resort to what the party used to call "the rag-money currency," to the issuance of Treasury notes, formerly classically denominated "Treasury shinplasters." What a beautiful state of things! What statesmanship it proves the President and his Administration to possess! What wisdom, sagacity, patriotism! And yet, bankrupt as the Government is, it obstinately pursues a policy calculated not only to impoverish it still more, and compel the Secretary of the Treasury to heap debt upon debt, by borrowing, but it is also calculated to depress American enterprise, cripple American industry, destroy American manufactures, and to reduce to the lowest price American produce. Such folly and madness would astonish us if we were not accustomed to and familiar with it.

Mr. Chairman, I have a word to say on the policy of the present Administration. It has displayed the same wisdom and foresight in regard to this as in regard to its financial policy. For some reason or other, a war upon Utah was deemed expedient. It was necessary to chastise the Mormons for Brigham Young's insolent and insane ravings. The war was commenced; the Army, at an immense expense of suffering, was marched thousands of miles through the wilderness, millions of dollars had been expended in recruiting and provisioning it for the campaign; and when, after months of toil in crossing the mountains, forcing its way through valleys obstructed by snow, and in struggles with an inhospitable climate, it had at length arrived within striking distance of the enemy, peace commissioners were dispatched in haste to overtake and stop its advance, and to negotiate with the Mormons for peace.

It has been usual, especially in modern time, to exhaust diplomacy before resorting to arms. But this old, time-honored, wise, and Christian policy, was reversed by our Democratic President. He declares war first, and treats afterwards. He mustered his battalions, marched them at an immense expense of money and suffering into the enemy's country; and when they had arrived, and every mail from the West promised tidings of the commencement of hostilities, the President bethought himself that it was time to check the advance of the Army, and sent commissioners to treat with the enemy. Would it not have been wiser and more conformable to the usages of civilized nations, to have sent commissioners to inquire into and report upon the Mormon outrages, before sending an army into their country? By doing so, he would have saved millions to the Treasury, which the policy of his party has rendered almost bankrupt. But though the Treasury and the country might have profited by pursuing this course, the Kansas iniquity might not have been so easily or safely accomplished, had it not been for the war.—The contracts and appointments incident to this Mormon war were strong levers to force refractory partisans back into the ranks of the party from which they had been frightened by the Kansas enormity. Epaulets for sons or nephews, contracts for brothers or other relations, are wonderfully potent in inducing those who have faltered for a moment to return to the standards from which they have deserted. Scruples of conscience are appeased, alarmed and startled honor is satisfied; and the partisan goes back to his ranks, bending under the patronage purchased by subserviency, and the ignominy due to his desertion of principle.

I am not prepared to say that any one, here or elsewhere, has been influenced by such considerations. But it would be nothing new in the history of human nature, to find out hereafter, that appointments to office and contracts for supplies had more or less to do in the consummation of the Kansas swindle. But whatever may be the opinions entertained respecting the wisdom of the President's war policy, its novelty will be universally conceded. Hitherto nations have sent embassadors to treat, in order to prevent war; but our President has made war in order to have an opportunity to send embassadors to treat; and I have no doubt that it will soon be the boast of the Democratic party that the President has been signally successful in his management of the Mormon war, and especially in the restoration of peace, which it appears had never been disturbed, except by the boisterous declamation of over-ardent demagogues.

Two years since, the then Administration was almost at its wits' end to discover means to deplete the national Treasury. Debts due a long time hence were bought up at large premiums, in order to prevent the accumulation of an undue and injurious amout of money in the Treasury. And notwithstanding all its efforts, Mr. Guthrie left the Treasury a little more than fifteen months ago with a surplus on hand of the amount I have before stated. Mr. Cobb took his place, and straightway what Mr. Guthrie had labored for in vain was achieved, and more than achieved. Under the management of Mr. Buchanan's Secy. of the Treasury, the inconvenient surplus was soon disposed of.

The first step in Mr. Cobb's financial policy was to get rid of the surplus left on hand by his predecessor. In this he succeeded. He not only emptied the Treasury, but things have been so managed by him and his party friends that he has not been able again to fill it, but was compelled, as the House knows and the country knows, to resort to an issue of Treasury notes. Here, too, we have had a sample of the wisdom and consistency of the Administration; and after the denunciation, so loud and so often repeated, of "bank rags," have a recommendation to issue Treasury notes. Why not ask for a loan? Simply because it was supposed the people might be beguiled into believing that an issue of Treasury notes was not a public debt. He began first by asking for $5,000,000; then for $10,000,000; and finally for $15,000,000; and we now know that $40,000,000 will hardly carry the Treasury through until the next meeting of Congress.

Where has the money gone? What great improvements have been made?—How much of this vast outlay has been applied to pay the thousands and millions of dollars due to claimants, whose claims are indisputably just? What account can the Administration render to the country of a stewardship so discharged? A year ago the whole country was rejoicing in a constantly increasing prosperity. Commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, were all flourishing. The Treasury was full to overflowing. But now all is changed—Almost every branch of American industry is prostrate or paralyzed. Hundreds, who a year ago were profitably employed, are now idle, and their families suffering.—And all this is chargeable to Democratic policy, which breaks down our manufactures, by denying them the incidental protection that a sufficient revenue duty would afford; and upon all this the Administration and the Democratic party look with stoical indifference—their only care and anxiety being to keep their party together, and distribute among themselves the spoils of office. For the country and its prosperity they care nothing, for their party, everything.

Why He Didn't Vote.

It will be remembered that Senator Henderson, of Texas, did not record his vote upon the Kansas Conference bill, and that his silence occasioned some surprise at the time, as he was known to be hostile to the measure. We now find in the Austin (Texas) Gazette, the following extract of a letter from that Senator, giving his reasons for not voting upon the bill:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1858.

MAJ JOHN MARSHALL—My dear Sir: I left Washington city on day before yesterday evening, just after the final passage of the compromise bill. I did not vote on the bill at its passage. On the morning of the day the bill finally past, the *President sent for me, and made such an earnest and strong appeal to me to vote for the bill, and aid in saving his Administration and the Democratic party of the North, as to induce me to leave the Senate Chamber and not vote at all, as I would have felt bound to vote against the bill if I had voted.* We are an unfortunate people; and when we will be able to present the question in a shape to unite the majority of our people in standing by their rights is hard to foresee. Yours, very truly,

HENDERSON.

We are certainly an "unfortunate people," when the President of the United States can so far forget the dignity of his office, and the proprieties of public life, as to send for members of Congress with a view of persuading them to violate their own judgments. Who does not see in this letter an explanation of whole scores of Democratic votes? It is the patronage of the government brought in conflict with the freedom of elections.

The Press and the Cable.

Our New York cotemporaries comment at length upon the lamented disaster of the failure to connect the two continents.

The *Express* states that a thorough going old fashioned citizen, who bears a national name, through not fame, says it was not designed after the Declaration of Independence was adopted that there should be any closer union between Old England and America! Providence, he says is against the union! If that citizen is a prophet, then it is all up with the connection,—but as Providence has tolerated clipper ships and quick steamers, we do not think any one has a right to invoke its name against so great an event.

The *Tribune* thinks the present machinery for laying the wire can never succeed, and wonders at the want of wisdom and recklessness of the capitalists engaged in the enterprise. Nevertheless, it says, by land or sea, Greenland and the North Atlantic, Oregon or Siberia, the telegraph must be made.

The *Times* says the experiment does not give even an approximation to the success of the enterprise. It hopes, however, for an effort, and declares that England and America never had an antagonist worthier of their resources than the winds and waves of the Atlantic.

The *Courier* says that "although two failures stare us in the face, it is not in the nature of things that this great enterprise should lack another and yet another trial, each failure eliciting new suggestions for consideration, and setting new lessons to be learned, until even failure itself shall bring final success." This is the general feeling and encouragement of the press of the country, mingled with a hearty sympathy with those who have failed in the enterprise.

The *Sun* also says that "defeat will not prevent renewed efforts to accomplish an object so universally desired; and science, and American tact ever undertaken, may yet triumph over the obstacles which the waves and the depth of the ocean oppose to its consummation.

Extraordinary Births.

It is related by Burdock that the wife of a countryman in the Moscow district had given birth to 69 children at twenty seven confinements, four times four at one birth, seven times three, and sixteen times twins. In the year 1806 the Vienna newspapers contained the following announcement; Maria Anna Helen, the wife of a poor linen weaver in Neuleretkenfeld 20 years married, bore at 11 confinemets 32 children 28 living and 4 dead; 25 were males, and 9 females; all were begotten by one man and nursed by herself. Had at her last confinement three children, one living and two dead. Her husband was a twin and she herself one of four. Her mother had produced 38 children, and died during a confiement with twins. The greatest number of children ever produced at one birth appears to have been six, all of whom were boys all dead, the woman who gave birth to them had been twice married and had already given birth to 44 children: during her first marriage, which lasted 22 years, she bore 27 boys and 3 girls, in her second marriage which lasted but three years, she bore 14 children, 3 at the first, 5 at the second, and 6 at third confinement.

☞ Of the fourteen Governors of Pennsylvania, since the adoption of the Constitution, in 1790, only six are living at the present day.

THE ISSUE BEFORE US.

From the Washington Republic.

The Lecompton scheme of Mr. Buchanan was such a monstrosity of wickedness, that during its pendency it could not fail to engross the fears, the loathing, and the destenation of the country. And, as a necessary consequence, when that scheme was broken down, under the favor of Providence, by the stout resistance made to it, the public mind has subsided from a state of excited tension, to a condition of comparative indifference. The one danger before us was of such enormous and portentous proportions, that we feel a sensation of entire security, when that danger no longer threatens.

In truth, however, the Lecompton iniquity did not grow up in a night, but was only a part of a series of measures, and only a single exemplication of a political force, which still exists, "scotched and not killed," and which will soon manifest itself in other directions, with unchanged motives and with a scarcely crippled power. This whole Kansas business, from the first to the last, from its shameful commencement to its hideous termination, from the treachery of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to the unmasked deviltry of the Lecompton wickedness, with the four intervening years, so long and weary, of robberies, arsons, and murders, which still cry to Heaven for vengeance, was only a manifestation of a purpose which still remains, obdurate and unsubdued, to subject this country to the rule of an oligarchy of slaveholders. The men who cherish this purpose, on their basis took, are still in power in every branch of the Government. They have been baffled in Kansas, but that defeat will only divert their enterprises to new quarters. If the next Congress is equally pliant with the present one, the annexation of Cuba is a foregone conclusion, and so also are acquisitions from Mexico along the Gulf of Mexico, for the spread in that direction of an institution which is yet struggling, with unabated energy, to maintain its long enjoyed mastery in the public councils of this country.—Until this question, of the localization or extension of Slavery, is definitely settled, there can be no other issue in our politics. It may be covered up, as it often has been, but it will exist, and so long as it exists, it will be predominant, because it relates to a thing in itself immeasurable paramount to all others. Until, by the election of a Congress or a President, inflexibly committed against the extension of Slavery, all danger of that overshadowing evil is removed, no other danger can form the rallying point of national parties.

The election of a President is distant.—The election of a Congress is close upon us. And is it possible, that with the now so well understood policy of Mr. Buchanan, the people will elect a House, to be composed of men who announce in advance their adhesion to his Administration, and who will never resist anything which he proposes, longer than is necessary to secure a personal price for acquiescing at last?—After the experience (yet fresh) of Lecompton, will the country arm Mr. Buchanan with prolonged powers of mischief, by giving him a House of the same political cast with the Senate, now made a self-perpetuating and self-electing body by the decision upon the contested seats from Indiana? Can any reflecting man doubt, that the Slavery propaganda are only pausing until the Northern elections to the House are over, to develop new schemes of conquest and ambition?

Old Buck.

Is certainly a gentleman of the highest consistency and honesty, and every Lecomptonite, at least, we have no doubt, will feel proud of his talents and his services. He entered the White House, says the Albany Journal, with a promise of Freedom to Kansas, on his lips—and a scheme for enslaving it, in his pocket. He declared war against Circulating Notes—and in six weeks was issuing them himself. Before the ink was dry with which he pledged 'Economy'—he had drained the Treasury of its last dollar. Before the printers were done stereotyping his inflexible determination never to borrow—he was in Wall street soliciting a Loan!

He congratulated the Country on the final end of Slavery agitation—and he has been agitating it ever since. He ordered Paulding to stop the Fillibusters—and then recalled him for doing it. Walker of Nicaragua he pronounced an Outlaw—and tendered him the hospitalities of the White House. Walker of Kansas he furnished with written instructions—and turned him out for obeying them. In 1857, he took off the heads of all the Postmasters who could not 'hurrah for Popular Sovereignty.' In 1858, he takes off the heads of all who repeat the cry of 1857.

He withheld Troops from Utah, where he proclaimed there was War—in order to [illegible] at the West for a tithe of their cost in order to buy sites for Forts at the east at ten times their value—his subordinates in both pocketing the difference. He is continually asking for new Steam Frigates—but he will not use those he has, either on the Coast of Africa, or in the Gulf of Mexico. He sends out a Steamer, ostensibly to catch the Styx—but with private orders in the Captain's desk, to do nothing of the sort. Claiming to be one of the most frugal of Presidents—he has spent more than any of his predecessors. Assuming to be above party prejudices, he makes partizanship the basis even of his invitations to Dinner!

A Bold Woman.

The Burlington N. J. Newspaper says that early on Wednesday evening last as Mrs Ervin was returning from her business of supplying customers in that city with milk, when about a mile from town, a man suddenly sprang from behind a tree by the roadside, seized her horse's bridle, brought him to a stand still, and demanded her money. Mrs Ervin was alone in the wagon, and unarmed. She told the robber she was a poor woman, had no money, ordered him off, and commenced whipping the horse. The fellow then told her he must have half a dollar anyhow, and coming to the wagon attempted to get in. Mrs. Ervin thereupon seized the large bell with which she rings up her customers, and beat the fellow soundly about the head, completely foiled his attempts, and at the same moment started her horse at a fast trot, and got clear of him. So much for woman's rights. Her bravery and presence of mind are greatly to be admired.

BEAVER ARGUS

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1858.

STATE TICKET.

Judge of Supreme Court,

JOHN M. READ, Philadelphia.

Canal Commissioner,

WM. E. FRAZIER, Fayette.

COUNTY TICKET.

Congress.

Hon. WILLIAM STEWART, Mercer.

Assembly.

JOSEPH H. WILSON, Borough.

Commissioner.

WILLIAM SHRODES, Moon.

Auditor.

JAMES MORRISON, Frankfort.

Poor House Director.

HENRY GOEHRING, New Sewickly.

Trustees of Academy.

JNO. B. YOUNG, Beaver, 4 y'rs.
DAVID S. MARQUIS, Freedom, 4 y'rs.
DAVID RAMSEY, Beaver, 1 year.

MEETING OF CONFEREES.—The Representative Conferees of Beaver and Lawrence counties, met at the Kerr House, in this place, on Friday last. Thos. Silliman, G P. Shaw, and J. Haus, Esqs., represented the latter. Mr. Silliman acted as President, and D. L. Imbrie as Secretary. Gen. J. H. Wilson, of Beaver, and James D. Bryson, Esq., of Lawrence, were then, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the two counties, formally placed in nomination as candidates for Assembly. After which the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—On Friday last, Mrs Margaret McIlduff, wife of Mr James McIlduff, residing a short distance from this place, was seen to throw herself across the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, some two miles from Pittsburgh, just as a train was coming up, and before it could be checked, she was run over, and her limbs so shockingly mangled that she died three or four hours afterward. The deceased was about 40 years of age. She left her husband about a year since, in consequence of ill treatment, and dissipated habits, and at the time of this distressing occurrence was on a visit to a married daughter in Temperanceville.

RATHER SEVERE.—We can stand a good many hard hits, but when a county Justice of the Peace can't tell the difference between us and a Black Republican editor, we think it is carrying a joke a little too far. We can't stand that.—*Star*

Then suppose you ease your conscience by handing over the "Black Republican" change you 'fobbled' by the operation. May be you wouldn't like "to stand that" either. The mistake was a very natural one, and easily accounted for. The justice, perhaps, had received the impression, like many others, that our neighbor of the Star, less than a year ago, was a thorough-going "Black Republican"; and had evidently not been apprised of the fact that he had been suddenly and unaccountably transformed into a noisy, obstreperous Lecompton Democrat.

ECONOMY TP. ON CLOVER.—Some of our agricultural friends in Economy township appear to be eminently sound on the Clover question. Last week we noticed a stalk produced by Mr. Reuben Hendrickson, measuring 5 feet 9 inches. Mr. John Nichols informs us that a stalk has been raised on the farm of John Neely, Esq. and deposited with him, which measures full 6 feet.

NEW CEMETERY.—Our New Brighton neighbors have [illegible] for a Cemetery. Some of the leading men of the place favor the project; several meetings have been held, and a respectable subscription obtained.

FENCING THE PUBLIC SQUARES.—The Commissioners have it in contemplation to extend the Court House grounds west and north, leaving a width of 100 feet on either side for streets, providing the citizens enclose and beautify the square upon which the old jail was formerly located. We understand that some of our public spirited men propose making liberal subscriptions to this end.

RESIGNATION.—Geo. W. Cass, Esq., has resigned the post of President of the Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Railroad Company. J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., of the Penn[illegible] Railroad, one of the most efficient railroad officers in the United States, has been chosen his successor.

ROBBERY.—The establishment of Ferdinand Nuningor, in New Brighton, was entered last week, and robbed of two watches, gold chain, and a box containing a quantity of jewelry. No trace of the thief has been discovered.

☞ The Concert, at the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on Friday evening last, was very well attended. The receipts will be nearly, if not quite, sufficient to accomplish the objects in view.

"Happy Termination of the Kansas Difficulty."

Immediately upon the passage of English's so-called Compromise bill, the Lecompton presses throughout the country were thrown into ecstacies, and were long, loud and fulsome in their laudations of the wisdom, fairness and statesmanship displayed by "old Mr. Buchanan" in his easy, peaceful and satisfactory solution of the Kansas difficulties. These good-natured and credulous 'knights of the quill' did not dream that the people of Kansas would so far stand in the way of their own self-aggrandizement as to reject the gilded prize held out to them by the English bill. They flattered themselves with the belief that the broad acres and the shining dollars would be all-sufficient to cover up the deformities of the Lecompton Swindle, and be an ample equivalent to the Free State men for the stultification, and faithlessness to previous professions, which they would be compelled to undergo.

On the first Monday of next month this English proposition will be put to the test. If there existed at any time a fear that it would be accepted, recent indications from that territory would certainly have a tendency to put that fear to rest. Unless there is another descent upon the ballot-boxes, by Missourians, there is hardly room for a doubt that it will be spurned and repudiated as emphatically as was the Lecompton Constitution. Should this be the case, what then? Why, this 'happy termination of the Kansas difficulty' will be a 'myth,' that's all. Early in December next, in all probability, the Leavenworth Constitution will be sent to Congress, accompanied with the request, that, as it is complete in its legal forms, and has been ratified by a majority of the voters, it is right that it should be recognized as the fundamental law, and Kansas admitted under it forthwith. This will be the signal for re-opening agitation. The battle will then rage furiously as ever. "Freedom shriekers" will be as plentiful as blackberries; "Squatter-n Sovereignty" will be re-discussed in all its phases; Union-breakers will out from their hiding-places, and shake their 'gory locks,'—and the 'old gent' of the White House will be implored to try his hand once more in giving a "happy termination" to the difficulty. In view of all these prospective troubles, the Washington 'Union' may well exclaim—"God save the President."

The Contest in Illinois.

The political struggle now fairly opened in Illinois is attracting close attention, and will doubtless be the most sharply contested election ever held in that State, or perhaps in any of the States. It is a strife between giants—a little one and a big one—whose watchword will be, "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." The champions of the two parties—Lincoln and Douglas—are foemen every way worthy each other's steel. Both are candidates for U. S. Senator; the contest therefore, is not particularly for the success of either of the State tickets, but is directed mainly to the possession of the next Legislature, upon which will devolve the choice of a Senator. The election of the Republican State ticket is conceded, but the complexion of the Legislature is rendered somewhat doubtful because of the manner in which the State was 'gerrymandered' a few years ago by the Democrats. Previous to the delivery of his Chicago speech, Mr. Douglas possessed a marked advantage over his competitor. The boldness with which he resisted the Lecompton Constitution secured for him the admiration of many voters outside of his own party organization; but endorsing, upon that occasion, the Dred Scott decision, claiming to stand upon the Cincinnati platform, and joining issue, broadly and distinctly, with the Republicans, he has thrown that advantage away, and evidently deprived himself of a heavy support that might otherwise and doubtless would have been given to him.

Mr. Buchanan's Economy.

A few weeks ago an article might have been seen going the rounds of the Democratic press generally, copied from an Albany paper, lauding President Buchanan in high terms because of the *Economy* which has been practiced in his administration of the Government. It might not be deemed courteous to characterize this assertion as it deserves; but it will not be out of the way to call it coolness of an extraordinary character. Mr. Buchanan, in March 1857, took possession of nearly $25,000,000 surplus then in the Treasury; from that period to the adjournment of Congress, he derived $46,000,000, from lands, customs, &c.; issued $20,000,000 Treasury notes; borrowed $20,000,000 more,—in all—*One Hundred* and *Twelve Millions*, which he has disposed of in the brief space of 17 months. The editor who can look these figures in the face, and then work himself into the belief that there is anything of *economy* mixed up in the affair, must have a vast deal of assurance and philosophy in his composition, and calculates largely upon his ability to gull an intelligent people.

TALL CRADLING.—The Philadelphia Bulletin says that Capt. Michael Cromer, of Franklin county, recently cradled 12½ acres of good wheat from sunrise to within half an hour of sunset. His regular cut was eleven feet wide and four and a half feet deep. He is the same individual that cut ten acres near the same place last year.

STATE TAX PAID OFF.—Wm. Henry, Esq., the Treasurer, last week paid off the entire amount of State Tax due from this county. The sum levied was $10,800; paid by Treasurer, $9,000—the abatement, and exhonerations making the difference between the two amounts. Last year the levy was $13,000; and the amount paid in $10,000.

NEWSPAPER UNION.—The Louisville 'Watchman' and Missouri 'Presbyterian,' have been united, and a new paper, styled the 'St. Louis Observer" takes the place of the two. It is a first-class religious sheet, of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith, and is finely printed and ably edited. We wish the publisher, our old and highly esteemed friend, COX, a large meed of success in his Christian labors.

☞ ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, continues to improve, and win its way into public favor. We commend it for the beauty of its engravings, the high character of its reading-matter, and the comparatively low price at which it can be obtained.

Foreign News.

The Telegraph brings the news of the Europa to the 16th. Cotton, Breadstuffs, Provisions, all declining at Liverpool. The Cable broke under the stern of the Agamemnon, after paying out one hundred and forty miles. The fleet sailed again on the 17th of July to renew the attempt to lay the cable. A good indication of the stubborn pluck of Johnny and Jonathan. May success attend it! The India Bill had passed the Commons, and through second reading in the Lords.

Return of the Mormons to Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Dispatches from St. Joseph, dated the 22d, per steamer D. A. January, state that advices from Salt Lake city to July 3d, had been received. The Mormons had all returned to the city and their homes in different parts of the Territory. Gen. Johnson passed through the city with his horses, and encamped 30 miles on the other side. There were no troops in the city. The Government officers were duly installed in various offices, and are preparing for the proper discharge of their duties. Brigham Young is anxious to be tried on a charge of treason, but insists that the jury shall consist of Mormons only.

Report of Gold Discoveries.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Leavenworth dates to the 23d are received. The steamer D. A. January, to Brownsville, brings the following news: Mr. Livingston, an old trader on the plains, arrived last night from Salt Lake city, with dates of June 30th. The army had marched from the capitol to Cedar Valley, 40 miles below. Brigham Young and the heads of the Mormon church had returned to the city, and the people were following them en masse. All was quiet in the valley.

Some returned teamsters are circulating a report of rich gold desposits in the vicinity of Saint Vernins Fort. The statements do not receive full credit in the absence of information from authentic sources.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The extensive furniture warehouse of Scarritt & Mason, Washington Avenue, between Second and Third streets was totally destroyed by fire, about six o'clock yesterday morning. Loss $80,000. Insurance $65,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—A fire occurred at Mobile last night at midnight, which destroyed Masonic Hall, a stable in St. Joseph street, Thompson's Saloon on Royal street adjoining the new Custom House. The property destroyed was mostly insured.

LUCKY AND UNLUCKY.—Ever since the discovery of gold in California, we have never ceased to hear it claimed as among the glories of President Polk, that he acquired the richest auriferous region in the world, although, when California was purchased, its gold was unknown.

It seems now to turn out, that this same President, in surrendering to the British the territory north of 49°, and extending to 54° 40', a parallel of latitude not likely to be forgotten by politicians, gave up as rich a gold region as he acquired towards the south. He gave it up, without knowing and without wishing to know that aside from its gold, it was one of the finest portions of the continent. It was enough for him to know, that it was not adapted to negro labor.—*Wash. Repub.*

THE CROPS.—The wheat in this and adjoining counties has nearly all been housed and in the best of order, the weather having been propitious. The yield of grain will be a full average one. Our farmers are now busily engaged at the oats, or grass left standing until after the wheat was secured, and by the end of the week, if the weather continues favorable, but little will be left standing. Harvesting has not continued as long this year as it frequently does, and this may be attributed to several causes—favorable weather, the introduction of mowing and reaping machines and plenty of laborers.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

WOOL.—The Greene County *Republican* of last week says, nearly all the Wool in this county has changed from the hands of the wool-growers, and is now in the hands of speculators and manufacturers. It has been said by persons that have been engaged in buying wool for a number of years in this county, that there will not be as much wool this season as in former years by from 15,000 to 20,000 lbs. This great falling off is caused by the last unfavorable season. The prices are ranging from 25 to 35 cts.; much lower than formerly but only to correspond with other articles in market.

☞ "Boerhave's Holland Bitters for Dyspepsia, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, and all diseases consequent upon a disordered stomach and liver. This article is very favorable known throughout the West, and is regularly prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians.—*Phila. Ledger.*

☞ Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, left home on the 19th inst., for a tour through Ohio, Indiana and the North-western States.

Fort Snelling Abandoned.

It is a fact, that Fort Snelling has been actually abandoned. The last of the trappings have been shipped to Fort Ridgely and to other points, and the land, up to the present date is in the hands of Mr. Steel, the purchaser from the Government.

Of course. The purchasers of Fort Snelling at the sham sale discounted Secretary Floyd's notes; he had either to confirm the sale or pay the notes. It was the easiest to confirm the sale, and it has been done notwithstanding it is one of the greatest swindles ever perpetrated upon the government. As the swindle is now complete, and the government has given it its sanction, we shall take frequent occasion hereafter, to refer to it as an illustration of the utter corruption which defiles the administration and of the danger in which the country stands of being ruined by the recklessness and dishonesty of its officers.

Honorable Conduct of the Sumners.

It will be remembered by our readers says the Boston Transcript, that Mr. Albert Sumner, of Newport, R. I., his wife and child, some time since, were shipwrecked and all undoubtedly perished. By the presumptions of law, the wife and child died first, and the husband became entitled to the property. Mrs. S. was a daughter of late Walter Channing of Boston, and enjoyed the income of a large estate. Under these circumstances, more than $30,000 became legally vested in the late Mr. Sumner, and through him came to his mother and sister and his two brothers—Charles Sumner, the Senator, and George Sumner, Esq. The estate was administered upon by Mr. George Sumner, and with the consent of all these heirs, the whole of this property which the deceased had derived, from his wife has been surrendered to her relations. It gives us great pleasure to record an act so honorable to the parties and prompted by so nice a sense of justice and equity.

☞ Thompson's New York Bank Note Reporter has the following items.

The notes of the Bank of South County and Hopkinton Bank, of Rhode Island will eventually be redeemed at par.

The affairs of the Woodbury Bank, Conn. are progressing slowly in the hands of the receiver. It will probably be six months before anything definite can be known as to the value of the notes.

The Litchfield Bank, Conn., shows symptons of resuscitation.

The banks of North Carolina, with the exception of the State Bank, appear perfectly indifferent to public opinion, and will not resume specie payments.

The Bank of Macomb County, Mich., has suspended, resumed and suspended again, within sixty days, and we think is now a defunct institution. Its circulation is upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

The Nebraska banks remain in discredit, through some of them redeem at their counters in trifling amounts.

The time for sending in the notes of the South Royalton Bank of Vermont, to the receiver, having expired and no extension granted, the notes now outstanding are worthless.

☞ We said that the cost of the entrance door of the new Capitol at Washington, constructed under the direction of the present Administration, was $23,000. We should have said that this was the cost of the model, the *mere model*, of the door. We don't know what the making of the door itself will cost, but, allowing the actual door to be no more expensive than the mere model, the whole cost of model and door will be in the very near neighborhood of $50,000. Thus the cost of the entrance door will be more than all the Locofocos that ever will pass through it would sell for under any just valuation.—*Lou. Jour.*

☞ The *Leviathan* is the mammoth failure of the day. England has heard of—had even occular evidence of our great steamers, and resolved to beat us. She built the Leviathan, she had to pay $500,000 for getting her afloat when completed, and now she will not trust any more money on the almost forlorn hope of putting her to sea. By way of mending matters, Mr. Brunel her engineer, has been so beaten by this mammoth ship that he has actually retreated to the South of France, for a few months, to get away from business, and equalize the balance of his mind.—*Phil. Press.*

Duff's Mercantile College, 75 Third street Pittsburg Pa—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine states that for twenty years preceding 1846, 75 per cent of all merchants in the United States failed. Since 1849, only one student of this institution, out of upwards of 4000, is known to have failed in business—an indisputable proof of the wide spread salutary influence exercised by it over the present generation of the mercantile profession. The penalty of this success, in a new department of education, is to have a host of ignorant imitators, some of whom in this vicinity have caused students, and even merchants, to pay dearly for depending upon them; and yet strangers are every day decoyed into these places to be taught by teachers who never closed a business ledger in their lives! With all discriminating persons, Duff's System of Book-keeping has deservedly placed him foremost in the confidence of business men throughout the country. Never before, in the same space or indeed in any form, has there been written in every department of the science of accounts, such a compendium of what every business man must know to insure his success.—*Commercial Journal.*

PROTECTION WANTED.—Out of twenty-one furnaces in the valley of the Schuylkill, only four or five, we learn are in blast, and one or two of these propose stopping, unless the demand for iron improves. No wonder the coal business is prostrated, and thousands of working men destitute of employment. American industry must be protected.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

ALLIGATORS.—The overflow is reported to have had the effect of greatly extending the peregrinations of those amphibious monsters, the alligators. As many as a hundred has been killed on one plantation since it commenced.—*N. O. Picayune.*

JUDGE BREESE is named as the Lecompton or Anti-Douglas Democratic candidate for Senator of Illinois. It seems that Judge D. will have a hard fight for the vote of his own party.

Indian Whiskey—Minnesota Involved.

A citizen of St. Paul furnishes some pretty hard papers on his fellow-sinners who trade with the North western Indians. He says a barrel of the "pure Cincinnati," (?) even after it has run the gauntlet of railroad and lake travel is a sufficient basis upon which to manufacture one hundred barrels of "good Indian liquor!" He says a small bucketful of the Cincinnati article is poured into a wash-tub almost full of rain water; a large quantity of "dog-leg" tobacco and red pepper is then thrown into the tub; a bitter species of root, common in "the land of the Dacotah," is then cut up and added: burnt sugar or some such article is used to restore something like the original color of the whiskey. The compound has to be kept on hand a few days before it is fit for use. It is then administered to the aborigines ad libitum. He says all an Indian wants is something that will "bite," and it matters not whether it is pepper, rum, or tobacco; that he will give forty acres of land for one dose. He says some of the spectators, when they wish to "drive a bargain," have only to administer this innocent preparation to the Chippewas and Sioux simultaneously, and they all start at once for their war-clubs and tomahawks, and proceed to cleave each other's brains out.

An American Continental Tour.

For a few years past, the numbers of Europeans who have abandoned their trips on "the continent," in Europe, and prefer to pleasure awhile in the United States, has increased rapidly. Many of our countrymen, and some of our country-women, are making their summer tours in the "Far West." In view of these tendencies, the N. Y. Herald marks out a trip through the most magnificent natural scenes our country can produce. The route is as follows: Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, or by the Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio or the Virginia Central, and through Indiana and Southern Illinois, to St. Louis: thence by the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City and up the Missouri to Leavenworth; from Leavenworth via Forts Laramie, Scott and Bridger, to Salt Lake—and thence across the Sierra Nevada—to return by any other route for which the outward trip may have aroused the inclination. Here we have indicated a route for the great American tour, in comparison with which Mont Blanc, and the Alps, and the Lake of Geneva, and Vesuvius, and the whole of the grand European tour is but mere child's play. It is the grand American continental tour from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and one over which, a few years hence numerous pleasure parties will be traveling.

A DANGEROUS GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.—It seems that arrests have recently been made in Ohio of certain parties charged with passing counterfeit money. The headquarters of the gang, it is said, are in Philadelphia, and they have branches scattered throughout the Union. They belong to a secret organization called "The Mystic Circle of Alchemy." The pass word for the present year is "Death." The initiation fee is $3, and members on entering are sworn to secrecy. In their slang the word "mills" is used to represent bogus coin, and "couters" designates counterfeit paper.

Presentation of Boots!—The Detroit Advertiser is responsible for the following: The Administration editor of the Washington Union is Sim Johnson. He used to live at Grand Rapids. Old Rix Robinson of Ada, Kent county once presented him with a pair of stogy boots, but in the hurry of the presentation he forgot to take them off his own feet. They were presented and worn.

☞ It may interest strangers visiting Allegheny City, and others, to know that a superior article of men's and Boys' clothing, white and col'd shirts, under shirts and drawers, gloves, hosiery, &c., can be had at Carnagan's Federal St, near the Post Office, at low rates for cash. Every garment sold in the establishment is warranted well made.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM AGAIN. The famous or infamous) John J. Eckel has married the Mrs. Cunningham, and they are now living together as of old in New York city. Eckel is the proprietor of a fat-melting establishment which has recently been indicted as a nuisance—a rather bad omen for the honeymoon.

WHERE THE BREAK OCCURRED.—The latest European advices state that the cable was broken, the last time, under the stern of the Agamemnon, after paying out one hundred and forty miles, and that she then returned to mid-ocean, and cruised five days for the Niagara.

A GREAT COUNTY.—It is stated that there is not a county in the United States that produces from her own soil more wealth than Washington County, Pennsylvania. In ordinary years she sells $250,000 worth of wool, $300,000 wheat and flour, $500,000 coal, and $350,000 sheep and hogs, making a total of $1,400,000.

☞ The Administration authorized one of its agents to buy four mules for three thousand dollars, the avowed object being to improve the breed of mules. The people might like to know how much it paid for the purchase of English, Foley, Cox, and Jones to improve the breed of traitors.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ The last rumor is that the illustrious John Calhoun, of Kansas, is indignant at his removal from the office of Surveyor General, and is about to print certain mysterious documents received from distinguished men favoring the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

☞ The young king of Oude has arrived in Paris, with the object of building a tomb to the late Queen.

☞ There are over seven hundred convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, every cell having its inmate.

MARRIED—On Thursday, July 22d, in Rochester, Pa., by the Rev. J. D. Gray, Mr. A. B. THOMPSON, and Miss LIZA J. ANDERSON, all of that place.

DIED—On the 21st inst., at the residence of her father, Hon. Wm. S. Garvin, SARAH L., wife J. M. D. Nesbit Esq., Mercer, aged 28 years and 8 months.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

Board of Instructors:

C. W. MATEER, A. B., PRINCIPAL; Professor of Higher English Branches, Mathematics, Natural Science and Classics.

M. DUFF, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and Principal of the English Department

T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

THE FEMALE SEMINARY OF BEAVER ACADEMY.

—OFFICERS AND TEACHERS—

PRINCIPAL—Rev. J. A. McGILL, A. M.

ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL—Mrs. J. B. McGILL

Miss M. J. HAFF, } Assistant Teachers.
" E. G. MOORE, }
" JENNIE MATEER, }

Miss MAGGIE LEDLIE, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Mr. M. DUFF, Teacher of Book Keeping.

T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

THIS well known and long established Institution of Learning would again present itself to the favorable notice of its numerous patrons, and of the public in general. By the liberal patronage of the people of Beaver and the surrounding counties, the Trustees and Teachers of this Institution have been more than usually encouraged. There have been in attendance during the year, in both departments, students to the number of One Hundred and seventy; of which number nine of the FEMALE DEPARTMENT have graduated, and have received the final honors of the institution.

Enjoying the fostering care of a vigilant and and active Board of Trustees, the diligent and faithful discharge of duty by faithful and conscientious instructors, this institution is destined to stand, as it ever has done, amongst the highest in reputation of its order in our country. Having lately provided ample accommodations for from 50 to 60 Boarders in each department of the institution, and having lately renewed and enlarged our Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and from the encouragement given by our former patrons—we are confidently assured that our next session will be more than usually prosperous

TERMS of Tuition in both Departments from $2 50 to $4 00 per Quarter of 11 Weeks.

Boarding, with Room Furnished, in the Academy, $1 87½ per week.

Boarding, light and room furnished in the Female Seminary, for a Session of Five Months, $50,00

For further particulars address the Principal of either department. The next session opens on

Monday, Aug. 30, '58.

☞ Reference may be made to Dr. S. Cunningham, Beaver; Rev. J. Murray, Bridgewater; and Dr. Jos. Dickson, Rochester, Beaver, July 22, 1858.

In the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court—

IN the matter of the partition of the real estate of Benjamin Stewart, late of Greene township, in said county, deceased.

[L. S.] And now to wit, June 12, 1858, on motion the Court grant an alias Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, viz. Rebecca Stewart, widow; Robert W. Stewart; Susan, intermarried with ——— Johnston, who resides in Wood county, Va., Rebecca, intermarried with William Conkle, who resides in Columbiana co., Ohio, Samuel Stewart, Parkersburgh, Wood co. Va., Ellin P. Stewart, Warsaw, Hancock co., Illinois, Margaret Jane Stewart, Beaver county, Pa., Charles Stewart, deceased, leaving children, to wit: *Mary Ann*, intermarried with Phillip Whitsell, Rebecca Jane, who was married to Owen Chapman, (now dec'd.) Clarissa, intermarried with John Roberts, and Mary, a daughter of said deceased, intermarried with Elihu T. Pugh, (said Mary now dec'd) leaving children, to wit: Edith, intermarried with Robert Cooper Sarah Pugh, Ann Pugh, George and Benjamin Pugh, of Beaver co. Pa., the last four being minors, and all others interested, to shew cause, if any they have, why an Inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased, should not be awarded, at an Orphan's Court to be held at Beaver, in and for said county on the second Monday of September next

ATTEST: A TRUE COPY OF RULE.
A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

In the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court—

IN the matter of the petition of Abraham Hunter, for an Inquest to make partition of the real estate of Rachael Mecklem, dec'd.

[L. S.] And now to wit, June 9th, 1858. The Court grant Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rachael Mecklem, late of Beaver co. dec'd., to wit, Archibald Mecklem, residing in Beaver county, William, residing in Beaver co. Margaret, intermarried with David Sterling, residing in Jackson co., Iowa, (but whose interest is now vested in petitioner) Eliza, intermarried with James Jones, residing in Evansburgh, Butler county, Sarah, intermarried with Joseph Wolf, residing in Richland county, O., Rachael, (now deceased) intermarried with John Toy, leaving issue four children as follows, viz: Henry, Francis, John and Jamies, all under fourteen years of age, and having no Guardian, but who reside with their father, John Toy, in Washington county and all others interested, to shew cause, if any they have why an Inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased should not be awarded, at an Orphan's Court to be held at Beaver, on the second Monday of September next.

ATTEST: A TRUE COPY OF RULE.
A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

Orphan's Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Beaver, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out cry, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September 1858, at 11 o'clock A. M., The following real estate of Bazil Swearingen, late of Hanover Township, in said County, deceased, viz: and being situate in said township, and marked No. 2 on the diagram accompanying the Inquisition between the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, containing 50 acres of land, adjoining lands of John Wallace, Wm. Swearingen and others.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments from that date, with lawful interest from the same time.

By order of Court,
July 28, 1858. A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Reuben Hendrickson, dec'd late of Economy tp., Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement.

REUBEN HENDRICKSON, jr.
July 24, '58. Administrator.

LIME! LIME!
To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Freeport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than any other in the vicinity J. J. POWER.

Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B. S. Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.

☞ Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29,'57.

COAL! COAL!!

OF the Best quality, always on hand, and for sale, at the mines or delivered. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Fallston Beaver Co. Pa. will be promptly attended to.

E. D. COOPER.

Beaver Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILSON & HENRY.]

FLOUR—₰ hundred weight,	2.00
WHEAT—₰ bushel,	70
CORN—₰ bushel,	40
RYE—₰ bushel,	40
OATS—₰ bushel,	25
POTATOES—Nesbannocks, 50; Reds,	40
BUTTER—₰ lb	12½
EGGS—₰ dozen,	8
BACON—Shoulders, 8; Sides, 9; Hams,	10

Prices of Flour and Grain.

The following statement (from the Philadelphia North American,) will show the prices of Flour and Grain, at the several places named, at the latest dates—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Philadelphia,	$4 25	105	86	42
New York,	4 25	110	88	45
Boston,	4 50	115	88	46
Baltimore,	4 25	105	80	40
Richmond,	4 75	110	80	38
Georgetown,	4 75	105	80	35
Alexandria,	4 50	105	80	35
Buffalo,	4 00	100	75	35
Cleveland,	3 50	90	70	30
Cincinnati,	3 50	90	60	30
Louisville,	3 50	90	60	30
New Orleans,	4 25	95	60	30
Pittsburgh,	3 75	95	60	38
Rochester,	4 00	90	60	40
Albany,	4 25	100	75	40

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Brentlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparella and Dandelion, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargment of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases. For sale by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver; E. Booking, Wheeling, Va., Gen'l Agent.

Great Attraction!
PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale on THURSDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1858, in the town of Unity, Columbiana county, Ohio, the celebrated and well known stallion

TUSCARORA,

Also, the noted Draught Stallion

SIDI HAMMET,

And one sett of fine Breast Harness. Also, one OUT-LOT, adjoining the Town-Lots, containing Two and ONE-HALF ACRES.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase an excellent Horse, can now have a chance that is seldom offered. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when the conditions will be made known, which will be easy. ELEAZER KING.

Unity, July 20, 1858.

Beaver County, ss. *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*

To Susan McMillin, Greeting.

WHEREAS John McMillin did on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1857, prefer his petition to our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Beaver, at a Court held at Beaver, in and for said County, praying that for the causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you the said Susan. We do therefore command you as before, the said Susan, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person, before our Judges at Beaver, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said County on the 2nd Monday of September next, to answer the petition or libel of the said John and to shew cause, if any you have why the said John your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony agreeably to the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided. And hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President of our said Court at Beaver, this first day of July, A. D., 1858.

Attest: MATTHEW S. QUAY, Pro. }
DANIEL AGNEW, Pres't Judge.

NOTICE.

NEW BRIGHTON MANUFACTURING CO., }
NEW BRIGHTON, July 13, 1858. }

The stockholders of the New Brighton Manufacturing Co., are hereby notified that the annual meeting will be held at the "Seminary Hall" New Brighton, on Saturday the 31st day of July inst., between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place, will also be held an election for officers to serve the ensuing year viz—Seven Directors, one Treasurer, and one Secretary.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS Sec'y.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

IN the Orphan's Court, in and for the county of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court: In the matter of the final account of Robert C. Scott, administrator of the estate of George Nevin, dec'd. And now to wit, July 1, 1858, on motion of Mr. Roberts, the Court appoint D. L. Imbrie, Esq., an Auditor to distribute the assets in the hands of Robert C. Scott, Administrator of the estate of George Nevin, dec'd. Attest, A. G. McCREARY, Clk.

The Auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office in the borough of Beaver, on Thursday the 5th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

July 21, 1858. D. L. IMBRIE, Aud.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County—

Samuel Thompson } Vend. Exp.
vs } No. 85, ap.
Marion Singleton & Joshua Nash, } Term, 1858.

June 1, 1858, on petition of Sheriff, the Court appoint D. L. Imbrie, Auditor, to make distribution and report the facts with the evidence.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

A true extract from the Record.

Attest, M. S. QUAY, Pro.

The Auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office in Beaver, on Friday the 6th of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when all parties interested can attend if they see proper. D. L. IMBRIE, Auditor.

July 21st, 1858.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

IN the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court: In the matter of the settlement of the account of Phillip L. Grim, acting administrator of the estate of Henry Small, dec'd.

And now to wit, July 1, 1858, on motion of R. P. Roberts Esq., the Court appoint D. L. Imbrie, Esq., an Auditor to take the evidence upon the exceptions, report the facts, and restate the account, if necessary, and report to the Court at next term. A true extract.

Attest, A. G. McCREARY, Clk.

The Auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office in Beaver, on Monday the 9th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested can attend if they see proper. D. L. IMBRIE, Auditor.

July 21, 1858.

CASH PAID FOR

EGGS,

By A. S. HARVEY,
June 9, 1858. Bridgewater, Pa.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the Northwest corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.

Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. M. Fitch & J. W. Sykes

Have concluded to remain permanently, and may be consulted at their Office,

No. 191 Penn Street,

OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL, PITTSBURG, PA

Where they may be consulted daily, (Sunday excepted,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and ALL OTHER CHRONIC AFFECTIONS connected with, or predisposing to PULMONARY DISEASE, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastrites, Female complaints, &c.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical Hygienic and Medical remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these, they use MEDICINAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, which used alone have no Curative effects, and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation, for as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood, and its effects *only* in the lungs.

☞ No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. Address

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
May 31, 1858. 191 Penn st. Pitts. Pa.

Beaver Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution opened on the first Wednesday of May, and will continue five months

It is the intention of the Board of Trustees to extend the course of instruction in the Seminary, so as to embrace not only the branches usually taught in similar institutions, but also as full and thorough a course of instruction in ANCIENT and MODERN LITERATURE, Mathematics and Natural Science, as is to be found in any collegiate institution in the State.

TERMS—Regular Course.

Board, room rent, &c., per session	$50,00
Tuition, Preparatory Class,	6.00
Middle,	8.00
Junior,	10,00
Senior,	12,00

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Music on Piano, with use of instrument	20,00
Drawing,	5.00
Vocal music,	2.00
Oil painting,	14,00

For further particulars apply to

SAM'L DAVENPORT, Pres't.

Beaver, may 25

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AGUE,

And various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburns, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided Cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country.—Meeting with great success among them I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE!—Whoever expects to find in this a beverage, will be disappointed, but to the sick, weak, and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Do not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5,—sold by the proprietors, Benj. Page, jr. & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

500 Acres of Land

SITUATE in Beaver county, Pa., one mile from the village of Darlington, and about the same distance from Darlington Station, and junction of the New Castle and Pittsburgh R. R. with the Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Railroad.

This land is under a high state of cultivation, with a new and commodious Brick Dwelling House, good frame dwelling houses, frame barns, stables, and other necessary and convenient out-buildings; well watered and timbered, with two veins of bituminous coal of an excellent quality.

It will be sold in a body or divided into smaller tracts, to suit purchasers, it being susceptible of division into four farms with buildings to suit.

Apply to the subscriber, Assignee of Thomas McKinley, residing in Beaver, Pa.

R. P. ROBERTS.

Beaver, July 12, 1858.

☞ Beaver Star, New Castle Gazette, Pittsburgh Gazette and Dispatch (Weekly,) Washington Reporter and New Lisbon Buckeye State, please insert six weeks and charge this Office.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J. MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum

3d, Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on *Market* Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856

DOES Disease Originate in Impurity of the Blood?

This is a question of vital importance, and one which has never been satisfactorily disposed of by the professors who teach the healing art. Some maintain—and especially the old school Physicians—that life lives in the blood, and therefore all diseases originate in it—but modern science avers that ailments have their origination in both the solids and fluids of the body. That the latter preponderate, however, is a fixed fact, and medical skill has clearly demonstrated that at least two thirds of the ills that human flesh is heir to, have their source in an

IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD!

As for instance, in the long catalogue, such as Scrofula, Tetter, "Barber's Itch," Pimples Blotches, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, discharges from the Ear, Fever Sores, or irruptive diseases of any kind. These are ascertained by well known medical laws to arise from bad blood while the highest medical authorities declare that most fevers originate in the same manner, and more particularly Typhoid and scarlet—the former being an internal, and the latter an external irruptive disease: and in all persons attacked by these maladies, the blood is found to be either congulated, or of a dark unhealthy color

To ward off a large majority of diseases, as well as to cure a number which have already seized upon the system, it is necessary to

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, does not claim to be a

UNIVERSAL PANACEA

for every disease known, but the proprietors claim for it the power not only of draining out all impurities of the blood, but by the skillful combination of well known vegetable remedies, it will cure all diseases arising from a deranged state of the liver, drive out dyspepsia, and give renewed tone and vigor to the stomach.—That the Blood Searcher is all that is claimed for it, the proprietors can produce

THE PROOF.

It is only a few years since it was discovered, and yet it has grown into such a business that a large Laboratory has been built expressly for its manufacture—a large number of men employed in putting it up, and still the

SUPPLY DOES NOT EQUAL THE DEMAND!

We ask any candid man, could this be so, if the Medicine did not possess all the virtues claimed for it?

The Proprietors have hundreds of certificates from men of probity and standing in the community, showing what the medicine is doing daily for the suffering.

ASK ANY PERSON

who has ever used the Blood Searcher whether relief was experienced.

Let the afflicted give it a trial—a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its efficacy.

Sold by—O. Cunningham, Beaver; J. C. Duff, Darlington; Kerr & Rayle, Rayles & Roads; Wm. M. Miller, Brush Run; Stephen Smith, Bridgewater; F. G. Riley, Industry; Wm. P. Philips, Freedom; J. & Wm. Breitenstein, Economy; John Seargant, New Brighton; J. R. Smith & Co. Smith's Ferry; Samuel M'Farlane, Fairview; Duncan, Edgar & Co. Fallston.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Vend. Exp.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Sheriff's office in Beaver on FRIDAY, the 13th of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property to wit: A tract of land situate in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, bounded on the North by Lawrence and Beaver county line and other land of defendant (part of same tract,) also by lands of Hugh Marshall and Samuel Blair, on the East by lands of James Pierce, Thomas McClure and Richard Baker, South by lands of Richard Baker and R. Crawford, and on the West by lands of Robert Shannon, Hugh Marshall and Samuel Blair, containing about two hundred acres more or less, being that part of a tract of land conveyed by John Davidson to John P. Sherwin, lying in Beaver county, one hundred and fifty acres of said land being cleared, and having two orchards of fruit trees thereon, the whole tract being underlaid with two veins of bituminious coal, one six, and one three feet in thickness, the latter being opened and worked in two places. On which are erected one large stone dwelling house two stories high, with a well of good water at the door, one log house and barn, wagon shed, grain shed and coal house, one small frame house and two plank houses for miners. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John P. Sherwin at the suit of John Davidson W. W. IRWIN, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Pa.
July 21st, 1858.

Orphan's Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Beaver, will be exposed to sale by public vendue on out-cry, on the premises, on Friday the 13th of August, 1858, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate of Noble Rayl, dec'd, late of said county, lying and being situate partly in Ohio and South Beaver townships, Beaver county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak corner of B. Anderson's and John Moore, thence south 82½ deg. west 128 9-10 perches to a hickory; thence by other lands of decedent north 27 degrees east 124 7-10 perches to a post; thence south 87½ deg. east 55 1-10 perches to a locust; thence south 69½ deg. east 65 5-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 41 Acres and Ninety-five perches, about 25 acres cleared and fenced, balance well timbered, the whole well watered by springs and a run.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale by the Court, the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest, from the same time.

For further information enquire of William L. Rayl, Adm'r of the estate of said deceased, Smith's Ferry P. O. Beaver county, Pa.

By order of Court, A. G. M'CREARY, Clk.
June 25, 1858

Military Election.

THE organized volunteer Companies of the 2d Brigade 19th Division P. M. will meet at the usual place of meeting on Friday the 10th September next, and hold an Election for one suitable person to fill the office of Colonel, one for Lieutenant Colonel, and one for Major of the Regiment formed of the Companies of said Brigade, in accordance with the 12th article of the 4th section of an act to revise the Militia system of Pennsylvania approved April 21st A. D. 1858. The commanding officers of each company will take to their assistance two members of their company and hold said election and make return to me within ten days thereafter.

W. H. POWERS, Brig. Insp'r.
2d Brig. 19th Div. P. M.
Brig. Inspectors Office, June 30th '58.

T. J. CHANDLER,
Surgeon Dentist.

WOULD say to his numerous friends, that he has returned from his southern tour, and can always be found at his old stand, ready to attend to all who may need the service of a dentist.

In addition to former improvement in dental operations, he has purchased the exclusive right of the county of Beaver, Lawrence, Butler and Mercer, to manufacture and insert artificial teeth on Loomis' plan of entire PORCELAIN BASE, and would call the attention of the public to its merits.

Its superior cleanliness, beauty, naturalness and durability.

Its perfect freedom from galvanic action.

They are much lighter, and a fourth cheaper than gold plates, and less liable to derangements than metallic plates.

The public may rely on having all operations performed with the least possible pain, and in the most perfect manner, and terms as moderate as any good dentist in the state.

We also make use of several Pain-destroying agents at the request of patients.

Rochester, Beaver Station, June 30th '58.

P. S.—Dentists by calling upon the subscriber can procure office-rights of Loomis' Patent.

CIRCULAR.

On the first day of July, 1857, B. A. Fahnestock, and George W. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, Pa., A. B. Hull, of New-York, and J. L. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, re-associated themselves for a further term of business, under the style and firm, as heretofore, of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., New-York City.

In each of which three cities we continue our Wholesale Drug Business in all its branches.

Particular attention will be given to the importation of proprietary articles from abroad; and a full stock of well-established popular remedies will be kept constantly for sale. Orders for our B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S well-known **Vermifuge** (of which we are the SOLE PROPRIETORS and EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS) should be addressed to either of the above-named establishments.

We continue the manufacture of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, at Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL R. JOHNSTON, JR. ..... WILLIAM G. JOHNSTON.

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
STATIONERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers
AND
JOB PRINTERS,
No. 57, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

August Appointments.
DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Pa., Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, Aug. 16th, 1858; Wellsville, O., U. S. Hotel, Saturday, Aug. 14th.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers; and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to build up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patiens may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished.—Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

SCROFULA CURED.

FREMONT, Sandusky Co., O., May, 1858.

Dr. TUBBS—Dear Sir: Hoping to assist you in the good work you are doing, and at the same time to cheer and benefit desponding invalids, I give the facts of my wife's case. In 1852 she first noticed a swelling on the side of her neck. We promptly resorted to treatment, but its growth was not arrested. Other means were tried repeatedly and almost unceasingly, but without avail, as the size increased until March, 1855, when it projected beyond the face, constituting a deformity. Having given the best physicians in the County nearly three years' trial, and all this time becoming worse, she was entirely discouraged, and it was only by the persuasion of friends that she called on you at this time. After taking your remedies three or four months, a change was noticeable, which went on until the tumor was entirely removed, and her general health fully restored. For two years past her health has been excellent, and not a symptom of Scrofula manifested itself.

Yours, with much respect,
HENRY E. SHIVELY.

ANOTHER.—Miss Martha Eaton (now Mrs. Bright, of New Sewickly, Beaver Co., Pa.—case very similar to the above—was cured several years ago. Has since married, but not a trace of the disease is discoverable upon herself or child. Both enjoying fine health.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country,

JOB MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by Dr. O. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, Pa; Dr. S. SMITH, Bridgewater. Dr. GEO. H. KEENER No. 140, Wood St., Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agent.

THOS. M'CREERY ..... H. B. ANDERSON.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received their Spring and Summer supply of Goods, direct from Phil'a. consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweed, Prints, Lawns, Delanes, Deleges, Tissues, Fancy Silks, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes; with a good selection of articles, which makes our assortment complete, and will be sold at a small profit, on cost.

ALL persons are respectfully requested to call at the old stand corner of main street and the Diamond.

M'CREERY & ANDERSON.
Beaver, April 14th 1858.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PHILLIS,

BOOT & SHOE Manufacturer, Third street, Beaver, Sign of the White Boot, (two doors West of H. Anderson's Store,) is prepared to manufacture anything in his line of business, of the best materials,—workmanship warranted.

☞ Give him a call. (jan27)

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a tract of NINETY ACRES of Land, situate in Brighton township, Beaver county, bounded on the south by Chas. Bevington, north by Widow Anderson, and west by Barclay's heirs. Fifty acres improved and under fence, cabin dwelling house, about 50 bearing fruit trees, several springs of water, and convenient to Railroad, mills, Schools, &c. Enquire of

BENJ. TODD, Agent.

Industry tp., June 16, '58.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary, on the estate of James McElenny, dec'd, late of Independence tp., Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the administrators.

ARMHUR SHIELDS, Independence,
JOS. WALLACE, Hopewell,
June 16, 1858. Executors.

Stray Calves.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Darlington township, Beaver county, two red yearling Heifers, and two red

The Crops in Ohio.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture furnish us the following condensed view of the state of the crops. It will be perused with much interest:

Adams—Fruit one-tenth crop; barley average; grass good; corn prospect of one-half crop.

Allen—Fruit one-third crop; wheat good; barley good; grass good; corn one-half crop.

Ashtabula—Oats rusty; fruit none; wheat good; barley good; grass good; corn good.

Athens—Fruit failure; wheat two-thirds crop; barley none; grass good; corn one-half crop.

Auglaize—Fruit one-third crop; wheat good; barley good; grass good; corn one-fourth crop.

Belmont—Fruit one-eighth crop; wheat three fourths; barley good average, grass large yield; corn fair.

Brown—Fruit one tenth crop; wheat two thirds; barley average; grass good; corn one half.

Butler—Fruit failure; wheat seven eighths; barley less than average; grass full; corn two thirds.

Carroll—Fruit almost a failure; wheat good; barley average; grass full; corn fair.

Champaign—Oats one fourth; fruit one eighth; wheat average; barley average; grass average; corn one half.

Clark—Oats one half; fruit one fourth; wheat average; barley average; grass average; corn one half.

Clermont—Fruit one tenth; wheat one half; barley average; grass good; corn one half.

Clinton—Wheat two thirds; flax poor; barley poor; potatoes fair; corn prospects very poor; fruit none except blackberries.

Columbiana—Fruit failure; wheat above average; barley average; grass good; corn fair.

Coshocton—Oats average; fruit failure; wheat good; barley average; grass good; corn one half.

Cuyahoga—Oats fair; fruit failure; wheat medium; barley medium; grass average; corn two thirds.

Darke—Fruit one fourth; wheat excellent; barley good; grass good; corn one third.

Defiance—Oats average; fruit failure; wheat good; barley good; grass good; corn one third.

Delaware—Oats one half; fruit one fourth; wheat average; barley good; grass good; corn one half.

Franklin—Oats poor; fruit very poor; wheat two thirds; barley one half; grass average; corn poor.

Fulton—Oats average; fruit failure; wheat good; barley excellent; corn indifferent.

Geauga—Oats 1 half; fruit failure; wheat three fourths; barley medium; grass fair; corn one half.

Guernsey—Fruit one tenth; wheat average; barley good; grass less than average; corn fair.

Harrison—Fruit failure; wheat average; barley average; grass good; corn fair.

Henry—Oats fair; fruit failure; wheat good; barley good; grass excellent; corn one fourth.

Highland—Fruit one tenth; wheat average; barley average; grass good; corn one half.

Jefferson—Fruit failure; wheat excellent; barley average; grass good; corn fair.

Knox—Oats one fourth; fruit failure; wheat good; barley average; grass good; corn one fourth.

Lake—Oats fair; fruit failure; wheat one half; barley medium; grass fair; corn one half.

Licking—Oats poor; fruit nearly a failure, wheat good; barley half crop; grass excellent; corn good.

Logan—Oats two thirds crop; fruit one fourth crop; wheat, barley and grass average; corn half crop.

Lucas—Oats average; apples, wheat, barley and grass good.

Mercer, fruit one third crop; wheat, barley and grass good; corn one fourth.

Mahoning, fruit none; wheat fair; barley and grass good; corn fair.

Miami, oats one third crop; fruit 1 crop; wheat, barley and grass good; corn one half crop.

Monroe, fruit one tenth crop; wheat two thirds; barley and corn fair; grass good.

Montgomery, fruit a failure; wheat three fourths; barley average; grass good; corn one half crop.

Morgan, oats one eighth crop; fruit failures; wheat one half crop; barley none; grass good; corn two thirds crop.

Meigs, wheat a full average crop. Corn looks very well; rather late, but is growing rapidly; about the usual quantity planted. Oats very fine, but not the usual breadth sown. Grass good. Potatoes promise well. Fruit generally is a failure.

Noble, fruit one tenth crop; wheat one half; barley fair; grass average; corn fair.

Paulding, oats one eighth crop; fruit a failure; wheat two thirds crop; barley none; grass good; corn fair.

Pickaway, oats and flax poor, wheat half crop, barley none; grass average; corn half crop.

Pike, oats rusty; fruit light; wheat half crop; barley half crop; grass very good; corn two thirds crop.

Portage, Fruit one fourth crop; wheat half crop; barley and grass good; corn fair.

Peebles, Fruit a failure; wheat three fourths crop; barley less than an average; grass good; corn half crop.

Putnam, Fruit a failure; wheat two thirds crop; barley none; grass good; corn fair.

Ross, Oats bad; fruit light; wheat and barley one half; grass good; corn two thirds.

Richland, *Heaviest wheat crop* known for several years; barley *largest crop ever harvested* in the county; corn light; oats medium crop; grass good.

Shelby, Fruit one fourth; wheat, barley and grass good; corn one fourth crop.

Summit, Fruit less than one fourth crop; wheat two thirds; barley and grass good; corn fair.

Trumbull, Fruit poor; wheat fair, barley and grass good; corn fair.

Union, Oats one fourth; fruit one eighth; wheat full; barley average; grass good; corn one half.

Vinton, Wheat one half; oats a failure; corn looks well.

Van Wert, Oats one eighth; fruit a failure; wheat good; barley an average; grass good; corn one eighth.

Washington, Oats one third; fruit failure; wheat two thirds; barley none; grass good; corn fair.

Williams, Oats an average; fruit failure; wheat excellent; barley good; grass excellent; corn bad.

Wood, Oats an average; fruit, some apples; wheat and barley good; grass excellent; corn indifferent.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Reports as to the state of the wheat crop in this and other adjoining counties are conflicting. A miller who has travelled some within a week past about the Genesee Valley and in Genesee county, says that the wheat harvest has commenced, and the yield is a fair one. He states that the mischief done by the weevil is slight, and far less than was anticipated. Another miller has letters from different parts of the Valley, which tend to confirm the statement of the one first named. It is true that the quantity of wheat raised hereabouts will be small, compared with some previous years, as a far less breadth of ground was sown: If it turn out that the harvest yields fairly, even an average crop, it will be agreeable news to all.—*Roch. (N. Y.) Union.*

TIE YOUR HORSES.—Job Jolly never tied his team when he left them, and this neglect cost him two new wagons, one new harness, the death of one horse and a lasting hurt to another, the loss of two children, a crippled wife, and life long remorse—all incurred within one year. There was a remedy—no, not a remedy, but a preventive in the following rule, which should be posted in every farmer's horse barn: Never leave home without a good halter on your horse or in your wagon; never leave a horse or span of horses without securing them by the halter to a good strong post or other solid—never to a shade tree. Do not leave them attached to a plow or harrow or roller in the field without tying them. A little care will save your property.

COWS AND SUGAR.—Travelling a few days in Missouri, in sections where the cows have a wide range, we heard a new enticement to bring the cows home regularly at evening. That was, feeding them with sugar the same as you would with salt. A little handful at evening, at the same time of day, would bring them back to the gate with a regularity as unfailing as the sun.—After they are well trained in sugar-eating, it may be omitted every other night. A half dozen notable housewives assured me that the fact was well worth knowing.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A ONE-EYED COLT.—The Richmond Kentucky Messenger, mentions a freak of nature without a parallel in the animal kingdom.—It is a colt with one eye. It was foaled on the farm of Mr. Roberts, in Madison county. The eye is considerably larger than the usual size, and in the middle of the forehead.

DR. JACKSON

INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

(Late of St. Louis) of Erie, Pa.,

Indian Botanic Remedies.

IN THE Treatment of diseases of the Lungs and Chest, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Heart, Nerves, Skin, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, or any or all diseases arising from impure blood, Female Weakness, and Female diseases of all kinds; also all forms of Chronic or long standing diseases, have given Dr. Jackson a *World-wide reputation.*

REGULAR VISITS.—Dr. Jackson will make regular visits to a large number of the principal towns in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Patients can thus have the privilege of consulting regularly, once in from one to three months, a matter in very many cases indispensable in performing a cure. It is difficult for any Physician to prescribe a course of medicine to effect a permanent and lasting cure by seeing his patient but once.

Invalids should mark well the time and call early as possible. The time is limited and the appointments will be punctually kept. If sick with any Chronic disease, do not delay, as time only tends to render a cure more protracted and difficult. Dr. Jackson will make examinations of the Lungs and Chest, by the use of the Stethescope, free of charge.

Dr. Jackson, will not prescribe without prospect of benefitting his patient. No false promises will be made, or expense incurred, without corresponding prospect of recovery.

Dr. Jackson does not tear down to build up, and uses no mineral poisons in any case.

Dr. Jackson procures his medicines from the wilderness of the far west—analyses and compounds them himself.

Dr. Jackson wishes it distinctly understood that he regards Consumption as a curable disease, and is willing that his claims to public confidence may be esteemed by the success attending his treatment.

Dr. Jackson, although paying special attention to Lung, Throat, Heart and Female disease, also invites to consultations in all Chronic diseases incident to the human system. Seeing many thousand cases every year, he is well prepared to give an opinion as to the curability of any case.

☞ No Charge for Consultation! ☜

P. S.—Dr. JACKSON would say to all persons wishing to consult him by letter, they should direct to him at Erie, Pa., giving him a full statement of their case, and if they design to have medicine sent them by Express or otherwise that by enclosing a reasonable FEE, Medicines, with full instruction for their use, and advise, will be promptly forwarded. Dr. J. has in the past year treated a large number of cases, many none of whom he has seen face to face—but when convenient he would advise all to consult him personally A. C. JACKSON,

May 26th, '58 Indian Botanic Physician.

J. R. GORGAS, would respectfully announce to the citizens that he has opened a

Daguerrean Gallery,

over Dr. MURRAY'S, Dental Office, in BRIDGEWATER, where he is prepared to make Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., in an artistic manner, not to be excelled. He will remain but a short time.

June 9th, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE law requires Executors and Administrators to settle their accounts thirty days prior to the meeting of any regular Court, to wit: For march Term on or before the 8th day of Feb. 1858. For June Term before 8th of May. For Sept. Term before 9th of Aug.—For Nov. Term before 11th of Oct. 1858.

Dec. 16th '57. S. B. WILSON, Reg.

CASH PAID FOR

EGGS,

By A. S. HARVEY,

June 9, 1858. Bridgewater, Pa.

M. B WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(*District Attorney,*)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857. 1y.

J. B. Young,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞ Office in the first brick building West of the Western Star office, 3rd street. ap21 '58

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Secretary of Interior—Jacob Thompson,
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Sup't Common Schools—H. C. Hickok,
Auditor General—Jacob Fry,
Surveyor General—John Rowe,
State Treasurer—Henry S. Magraw,
Canal Commissioners—Arnold Plumer, George Scott, Nimrod Strickland,
Supreme Judges—W H Lowrie, G W Woodward, W A Porter, James Thompson, William Strong.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

President Judge—Daniel Agnew,
Member of Congress—William Stewart,
Senator—John R. Harris,
Representatives—De Lorma Imbrie, Geo. P. Shaw.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Associate Judges—John Scott, William Cairns.
Prothonotary—Matthew S Quay,
Sheriff—William W Irwin,
Deputy Sheriff—Sam'l A Power,
District Attorney—Moses B Welsh,
Reg'r & Recorder—Samuel B Wilson,
Clerk of Courts—Alfred G. McCreary,
Treasurer—William Henry,
Commissioners—Phillip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland, Abner Morton,
Clerk to Comm'rs—Alfred R Moore,
Auditors—Jas W Pander, John R Eakin, William C Hunter.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn,
Coroner—Nathan P Couch,
Court Crier—William Shrodes,
Janitor of Court House—John Gibson.
Poor House Directors—Robert Potter, W. Barnes, James Sterling.
Trustees of Academy—J A McGill, J H Dickson, Jos. H. Wilson, John Murray, S Cunningham, M T Kennedy, S Moorhead, Abner P Lacock.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices Peace—J. Monroe, A. Gormly
Burgess—Joseph Strock.
High Constable—James H Dungan.
Council—James Allison, R. P. Roberts, Daniel Reisinger, Hugh Anderson, Joseph C. Wilson.
Street Commissioners—Samuel Purvis, David Ramsey.
Watchmen—O Cunningham, D Reisinger,
School Directors—Ind. Dist.—J Monroe, J C Wilson, W H McKenzie, Alfred G. McCreary, Washington Johnston, M. Weyand.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Beaver—2d Monday of March; 1st Monday June; 2d Monday September; 3d Monday November.

Lawrence—2d Monday February; 4th Monday May; 1st Monday September; 1st Monday December.

Butler—2d Monday January; 4th Monday March; 4th Monday September; 2d Monday December.

BEAVER P. O.—CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Western Mail 7 o'clock, A M.
Southern mail *via* Industry, Smith's Ferry, Georgetown, Hookstown, &c., 6 o'clock, P M.
New Lisbon *via* Black Hawk, &c., on Friday at 8 A M.
Zelienople, on Saturday, at 8 A M.

ELVIRA D. CARTER, P. M.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

CORNER 3d & MARKET STS

PITTSBURGH PA.

Established in 1840; incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President with a Superintendent and five assistant teachers of Book-keeping, and seven other teachers and lecturers.

J. S. DUNCAN, one of the best penmen in the country, (author of the gems of Business and Ornamental Penmanship,) Professor of Penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping is sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce of New York, and many of the leading business men of the East and West, as the most comprehensive and practical system of accounts now in use, and after from ten to fifteen years practical application of its principles to business, over four hundred students have attested its superiority, (circular 19.) All the arrangements for teaching being perfected by nearly 20 years' experience of the principal, students graduate in about half the time required in other colleges, saving $15 or $20 in board.

Upwards of 4000 students have entered the institution since founded. To obtain full particulars of the collegiate training for business and the character of the institution, send for its pamphlet circular of 50 panes, with samples of Mr. Duncan's writing which are mailed free.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1.50, postage 20 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, mailed post paid. This splendid work and Duff's Book-keeping, have recently been awarded FIFTEEN 1st PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS, attesting the fact that their being the best treatises upon these subjects now in use.

An elegantly bound copy of Duncan's Penmanship is presented to every student who hereafter graduates in the institution.

Duncan's Copy Books, complete in six numbers, 24 quarto pages each, on fine Demy paper, with the author's directions for teaching, the most thorough system for school instruction published, 12½ cents per number, with a liberal discount to the trade; postage 17 cents, on application to the publishers, W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

☞ Call and see Mr. Duncan perform with eth pen. jan13'58.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having made some change in their business, are anxious to have their old accounts settled, and will proceed to collect the same, if not paid by the 1st day of May.

Apr. 21, '58. M. & S. H. DARRAGH.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS.—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,

No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.

PRICE $1.

☞ T. W Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen'l Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by W P Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester, and Dr S Smith, Bridgewater. General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Fleming, Federal St. Allegheny City,

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter resected in its productions is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittents, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of gorgan.t.n

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhœa Chronic Constipation, and other diseases of these waste pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The ideal debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alternative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,	Indigestion,
Bowel Comp'ts,	Dropsy,	Influenza,
Coughs,	Debility,	Inflammation,
Colics,	Fever and Ague,	Veneral Affe'n
Chest Diseases,	Female Compl'ts,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Liver Compl'ts,	Headaches,
Worms, all kinds,	Lowness of	Inw'd wean's
Dyspepsia,	Spirits.	

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞ There is a considerable saving by take the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. feb.18

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnihing Goods,

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CARNAGHAN,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats

Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable, Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1,25 to $12.—GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy. Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks. Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,

Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseiles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞ Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞ FOR CASH ONLY. ☜

KERR'S HOTEL.

Corner of Third St., and Branch Bank Alley, Beaver, Pa.

THE subscriber, (late proprietor of the 'Gormly House,) has purchased and fitted up for a HOTEL, the large brick building recently owned and occupied as a dwelling by Mr. John Shivelay, opposite the Store of D. Ramsey, Esq. The stand is conveniently located, with regard to the several approaches of travel by railway, canal, &c. being nearly opposite and contiguous to the Beaver Station of the Cleve. & Pittsburgh Railroad. The house is pleasantly situated, roomy and commodious, and well adapted for the entertainment of travellers and visitors. It is also provided with sufficient stabling, &c.

He respectfully requests his friends and former customers to call with him and continue their patronage, with the assurance that no pains or attention will be omitted to accommodate and render comfortable *all* who may make his house their home or stopping place. His table will always be supplied with the best the market affords; and his charges for boarding and lodging &c., in every case as moderate and reasonable as they can be procured elsewhere in the vicinity. S. KERR

April 21, 1858:

B. WOLFF, JR.,

(SUCCESSOR TO WOLFF & LANE.)

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Corner of Liberty & St. Clair STS,

PITTSBURG, PA.

IS just receiving an extensive and well selected stock of HARDWARE. Having purchased my goods direct from the Manufacturers, on the best CASH terms I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers in a well selected stock at such LOW PRICES as will defy competition. My stock comprises the best brands of

Cutlery, Saddlery,

HOUSE TRIMMINGS,

CARPENTERS AND BLACKSMITH

TOOLS, SCYTHES, SNEATHS, RAKES,

and all other varieties of Agricultural Implements.

I have also the agency for the sale of SEYMOUR'S CELEBRATED LEATHER BELTING and LACE LEATHER; articles unsurpassed in quality and price. I would cordially invite persons visiting the city to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

April 14, 1858—3mos

New Grocery

AND

PROVISION STORE.

HAVING leased and refitted the room lately occupied by P. B. Young, I take this method of informing my friends and the public generally, that I have brought on a lot of the best GROCERIES and PROVISIONS the market affords, such as Coffee; Sugars; Molasses; Syrup; Tobacco; Snuff; Soap; Candles; Rice, and fifty thousand things too numerous to mention, usually kept in a grocery store.

ALSO—Notions, such as Stockings, Gloves, Combs, Spool Cotton, Threads, Needles, &c. &c. With a General Assortment of Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Feed, Corn meal, White Fish, Mackerel, and Codfish, Green and Black Teas, from 50 cts to $1 00. The very highest Cash Price paid for Oats, Corn, Butter and Eggs, and all Country Produce. ☞ Give us a Call, and try our Goods—Low for Cash. Remember the Place P. B. Young's old Stand, 3rd St., Beaver, Pa.

Beaver, Apr. 14. '58. J. S. EVERICH.

Just Received at the

New Drug and

CHEMICAL STORE.

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago.
Tapioca, Arrow Root, Lac Sulphur.
Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking &c.
Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.
Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, white and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermillion, Chromic Green, Yellow do. Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Vandyke Brown, Starch, Rosin, Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigreen, and Slippery Elm.
Sellers Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenters do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Terrell's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Paste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes.

O. CUNNINGHAM.

Oct. 22, 1856

SAMUEL ADAMS,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Des Moines, Polk Co. Iowa, will practice in the several adjacent counties. Collections, Location of Land Warrants, and payment of Taxes promptly attended to.

REFERENCES.

NEW YORK.	CINCINNATI.
W. Carpenter,	Jas. D. Lehmer,
Ide & Co.	PITTSBURG.
Draper, Clark & Co.	Hon. Moses Hampton,
PHILADELPHIA.	N. P. Fetterman, Esq.
Kramer, Work, Young,	CHICAGO.
Cooper, Lippencott,	Waid, Doggot & Co.
Coffin & Co.	

March 18th, 1858.

BEAVER MACHINE WORKS

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty-five per cent. lower than the Slide Valve Engine—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co. Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,

R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI,
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1858.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

OVER 100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS,

AT KAHLER'S BOOK STORE,

Bridgewater, Pa,

NEW Supply, New Styles! direct from the East, AT and BELOW Pittsburgh prices.

FOR CASH AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Mind, here you have the paper at HOME.

1st; you can easily get an additional belt.

2d, Return if you have bought too much.

3d. Exchange the bolt if your lady don't like it.

STATIONERY.

(20 different kinds of Letter Paper.) Bibles, Hymn, School and miscellaneous books, in large assortments.

To accommodate our customers; all kinds of Books, if not at hand, will be ordered and procured within a short time, and without extra charge; that is, without charging more than the regular Pittsburgh prices

Bridgewater Book Store.

Mar. 17, '58.

Town Property for Sale

THE undersigned offers for sale a BRICK DWELLING, on Third street, and formerly occupied by David Somers, dec'd. The house is two stories high, with good cellar and attic; contains two rooms and kitchen on first floor, and three rooms on second floor. Also, a half lot, with fruit trees, stable, &c., thereon.—Terms easy. For further information inquire at this Office, or of MARY SOMERS.

Beaver, March 24, 1851.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c., which I can sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities; our rent is less, and our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods.

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place; sign of the Big Watch, No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr. Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.

Apr. 20, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Store, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Warerooms of

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept.

Dunap, Levis & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADE HAMPTON & CO.

MANUFACT'RS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

India Rubber and Furnishing Goods,

NO. 96 WOOD STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

JOHN M. DUNLAP,
JOS. S. LEVIS, } *PITTSBURG, PA.*
JESSE H. KILGORE,

FOR SALE,

THE subscribers offer for sale, upon reasonable terms, their STEAM SAW MILL, situated in the Borough of Hookstown. The location is among the best in the County, being located in a well timbered region of country; always enjoying a very liberal patronage. A description of the Mill is unnecessary, as it will recommend herself to persons desiring to purchase; suffice it to say, fearless of contradiction, that it is the best frame boiler Engine and other machinery necessary for a Saw Mill, south of the Ohio River. The only reason of the present owners for disposing of said property, is the fact of being engaged in other business, which requires almost the whole of their attention. Persons desiring to purchase a good paying property, would do well to call soon.

SAMUEL C. TRIMBLE & CO.

Hookstown, Mar. 10, 1858.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Dispatch insert four months and send bill to this office.

CORN! CORN!!

CASH paid for CORN, at the ROCHESTER STARCH FACTORY.

March 3d, 1858.

EARLY CORN.—KING PHILIP, EARLY YORK and a few bushels of the DUTTON.

ap12 JAS. WARDROP.

DE LORMA IMBRIE,

Attorney at Law,

BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞ Office on the North side of the Diamond.

A NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, super cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy, cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, cotton and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, ticking, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Oct. 15, 1856. THOMAS ALLISON.

FOR SALE,

ONE YOKE OF OXEN, and a LAND WARRANT FOR 160 ACRES. Enquire at this Office. (april 28)

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in Beaver? ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? Ans. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? Ans. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Wat